

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 31, 1939

First Lady Will Address Richmond N. A. A. C. P. Meet

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—

(P)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear here on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with Contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, state president of the state N. A. A. C. P., announced Thursday.

Mrs. Roosevelt will make the principal address July 2, the closing day of the organization's annual conference, Tinsley said, and the singer will be given the Spingarn Award, presented annually for outstanding achievement among negroes.

Columbus 8 C State
April 1, 1939

First Lady, Negro Singer, To Appear on Same Program

Richmond, Va., March 31.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear here on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with Contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, state president of the State N. A. A. C. P., announced today.

Mrs. Roosevelt will make the principal address July 2, the closing day of the organization's annual conference, Tinsley said, and the singer will be given the Spingarn award, presented annually for outstanding achievement among Negroes.

The First Lady, who on more than one occasion has expressed admiration for the singer's talent, championed the singer recently and resigned from an historical society—she didn't specify it by name—after the Daughters of the American Revolution denied the singer use of Constitution hall for a concert.

Chester, S. C. News
April 4, 1939

Richmond, Va., April 1.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear here on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, state president of the State N. A. A. C. P., announced today.

Mrs. Roosevelt will make the principal address July 2, the closing day of the organization's annual conference, Tinsley said, and the singer will be given the Spingarn award, presented annually for outstanding achievement among negroes.

The First Lady, who on more than one occasion has expressed admiration for the singer's talent, championed the singer recently and resigned from an historical society—she didn't specify it by name—after the Daughters of the American Revolution denied the singer use of Constitution hall for a concert.

Rock Hill S. C. Herald
April 1, 1939

First Lady, Negro Singer, On Program

Richmond, Va., April 1.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear here on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with Contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, state president of the State N. A. A. C. P., announced today.

Mrs. Roosevelt will make the principal address July 2, the closing day of the organization's annual conference, Tinsley said, and the singer will be given the Spingarn award, presented annually for outstanding achievement among negroes.

The First Lady, who on more than one occasion has expressed admiration for the singer's talent, championed the singer recently and resigned from an historical society—she didn't specify it by name—after the Daughters of the American Revolution denied the singer use of Constitution hall for a concert.

Savannah, Ga. Press
April 3, 1939

It is announced in Richmond that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear there on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with Contralto Marian Anderson.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal

March 31, 1939
RICHMOND, Va., March 30. — (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear here on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this Summer with Contralto Marian Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, state president of the state N. A. A. C. P., announced today.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 31, 1939

Ironical Postscript

The closing session of the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held at the Mosque in Richmond on July 2. It will have as its principal features an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the bestowal on Marian Anderson, celebrated Negro contralto, of the Spingarn gold medal which, since 1914, has been awarded "to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor."

The honor is among the highest offered under Negro auspices as a reward for Negro achievement. In past years it has been won by such eminent individuals as William Stanley Braithwaite, William E. Burghardt DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin, George W. Carver, Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson and Robert R. Moton. No one will question the appropriateness of awarding the 1938 medal to the great artist who is to be honored at the Richmond ceremony.

But the ceremony will have its aspect of monumental irony. It will be staged in the largest hall (privately-owned) of a Southern city, hard on the heels of the refusal of the governing board of the D. A. R.-owned Constitution Hall to rent it to the Negro singer for a concert in the Capital of the United States. The irony will be emphasized by the presence, on the same platform, of the wife of the President of the United States within a few weeks of her public announcement that she was resigning her membership in a patriotic organization because of disagreement with its policies. She has not troubled to deny the published assumption that her resignation is from the D. A. R. and that it was prompted by its refusal, for racial reasons, to permit the Negro artist to give a concert in its ornate, tax-free hall—the only auditorium (save one which is the property of the Washington School Board) large enough to take care of the expected audience.

It is announced in Richmond that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will appear there on a program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this summer with Contralto Marian Anderson.

The Richmond episode will be a salutary postscript to a race-relations chapter which has excited national condemnation and in which the Daughters of the American Revolution can take no pride. Ironical though it be, the reply to that manifestation of racial prickly heat triumphing over the claims of universal art, could not be made with better effect than in a representative city of the South.

NEGROES DISCUSS VARIED PROBLEMS

Recognizing Labor Unions,
Higher Pay For Teachers

Among Goals

A plea for recognition of labor unions to avoid exploitation through low wages and long hours, higher pay for teachers and the offsetting of unemployment by creation of employment by the Negroes themselves featured panel discussions here Saturday of the Fourth Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session at the Negro Masonic Temple.

Delegates here from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas heard a keynote address during the morning by Dr. E. W. Taggart and concluded the afternoon meeting by reelecting J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, chairman, and the following other officers: Dr. Taggart, Birmingham, vice chairman; J. E. Perkins, Baton Rouge, La., secretary; Prof. E. L. Brooks,

Atlanta, treasurer; J. D. LaFourche, New Orleans, director of publicity, and Ethelynn E. Holmes, Atlanta, director of youth.

Dr. Taggart, speaking on "Let Us Take Inventory," urged his auditors "equitably to determine responsibility for our handicaps, ways of combating them from within and without and utilizing the strength gained from such an approach to sustain us in bearing them until removed."

Recommendations

Reports of committees were: Constitution: That the constitution be strictly enforced as it affects the civil liberties of Negroes in fact as well as in name; that Negroes be allowed to serve more frequently on petit and grand juries; that they be permitted to register and participate in party primaries as well as general elections; that intimidation and police brutality against Negroes be stopped; that public carriers, both inter- and intrastate, provide adequate and equal facilities for Negroes and that the state provide equal educational opportunities and adequate salaries for Negro teachers.

Problems of Youth: Stressed the educational needs of Negro youth in city and rural communities, and urged better recreational and religious activities and enfranchisement.

Educational: Asked that a standing regional educational committee be appointed in each of the five states in the conference, and that each local branch have a permanent educational committee and these keep their respective branches informed of the availability and distribution of federal funds.

Urge Cooperation

Race Relations: Suggested that there be greater activity encouraged among existing inter-racial associations and that more active interest be taken by members from each race.

Resolutions: Decided efficiency, religion and democratic principles are the three concepts of the development of material and intrinsic values for the advancement of Negroes.

The conference also decided that every effort will be made to obtain passage of a federal anti-lynching bill.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Day will be observed in Negro churches throughout the city Sunday morning. The conference will adjourn during the afternoon after a regional mass meeting in the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt To Present Spingarn Medal To Marian Anderson At NAACP Parley

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 22, 1939

It was formally announced here Monday that Mrs. Roosevelt will present the 24th Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson at the closing session of the 30th annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. on July 2 at Richmond, Va.

The ceremonies will be held in the famous Mosque, largest and most beautiful of Richmond's auditoriums. It is probable that one or more of the radio chains will broadcast the presentation.

Publication of a rumor that Mrs. Roosevelt would make the presentation has inundated the N. A. A. C. P. with requests for tickets of admission. Although the ceremony is more than two months away, individuals and groups from as far north as Boston and as far south as Atlanta have already signified their intention of going to Richmond for this occasion. Although the Mosque will seat approximately 5,000 persons, the committee on program for the annual conference is making preparations for an overflow crowd. It is also considering requests that have been made for issuance of reserved seat tickets to delegates to the annual conference, expected to number around 1,000, and to members of the N. A. A. C. P. Public announcement will be made in the press if it is decided to do this.

Nationwide interest in the conference and particularly in the presentation of the medal to Miss Anderson by Mrs. Roosevelt has been greatly accentuated by the recent barring of Miss Anderson from Constitution Hall by the D. A. R. and from the use of a public school auditorium by the District of Columbia school board and a subsequent concert on Easter Sunday at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington attended by 75,000 persons.

James Robinson Acting NAACP Youth Director

NEW YORK—A national round-up youth council members affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in preparation for the Association's thirtieth annual conference at Richmond, Va., June 27-July 2, is well under way, according to an announcement made here by James Robinson, acting director of youth work.

Robinson is directing the preparation for a youth program at the conference. He has devoted a great deal of time to youth work, as their representative on the Association's board of directors.

REGIONAL PARLEY OF GROUP OPENS

National Association For Advancement Of Colored People In Session

With delegates from all parts of the country attending the fourth Southern Regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People opened Friday night in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The conference is being held to formulate policies on economic problems of the Negro and to iron out inequalities of education and opportunities for the race in the Southern states.

The opening session was devoted principally to addresses of welcome. The Edgewater Community Chorus opened with songs after which the Rev. J. R. Matthews delivered the invocation. After the addresses of welcome, J. L. LeFlore responded for the association and Lillian Stone Moore sang a solo.

The sessions Saturday and Sunday are to be held in the Negro Masonic Temple. The keynote address Saturday was to be given by Dr. E. W. Taggart, of the association board of directors.

Other speakers Saturday and Sunday include Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; E. Luther Brooks, Clarke University, Atlanta; Roy Wilkins, New York, editor of The Crisis, and assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and J. E. Perkins, secretary of the Southern Regional Conference.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 22, 1939

Chapter of N. A. A. P. C. Will Hear Attorney

Charles H. Houston, of New York, N. Y., special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, colored, Sunday at 7:30 p. m., W. C. Rose, secretary of the local chapter, N. A. A. C. P., announced.

Houston will discuss "True Facts About the Marion Anderson Con-

cert, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Board of Education of the District of Columbia". Rose said Houston is former dean of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 24, 1939

LEADERS HEARD BY GROUP HERE

Negro Masonic Temple Scene Of Addresses

The regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed here Sunday afternoon with a mass meeting of delegates at the Negro Masonic Temple, which was addressed by Roy Wilkins, of New York, assistant secretary of the national organization; J. E. Perkins, of Baton Rouge, La., conference secretary, and E. Luther Brooks, of Clark University.

The conference also adopted reports of various committees which were presented Saturday. During the morning, all Negro churches of the city observed N. A. A. C. P. Day with conference delegates as speakers. The conference was attended by representatives of the Negro race from five Southern states.

NAACP Passes National Quota

The Atlanta NAACP has passed its national quota of \$600, currently being dispatched to New York headquarters, and the amount of the membership financial campaign is approximately \$1000 it was learned following last night's meeting at the Butler Street YMCA.

S. S. Abrams, district manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance made a broad gesture toward the organization by bringing a full delegation of workers from his company to the meeting, while there was also a group of railroad representatives who came en masse.

President E. Luther Brooks announced that the Committee of Fifty would be given a specific and strategic piece of work in a few days, while two official delegates to the forthcoming regional conference are to be decided upon by the executive committee in a call session later this week.

Atty. T. W. Holmes, chairman of the legal redress committee, reported on a police brutality case and also presented to the group one dealing with extradition.

R. E. Cureton, chairman of the

citizenship committee, gave an absorbing account of implications of the "ward system," which is definitely current politics. He found a willing and interested audience.

At the present time, the Atlanta NAACP is securing signatures from hundreds of local citizens on a petition proposing to recall the anti-lynching measure as a "must" bill before the current U. S. Congress. It was omitted from the list of ten to be considered by the high congressional body in its present assembly.

New Ammunition Needed

IF THE New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to have the desired status in the lives of New Orleanians, funds with which to carry on its fight for citizenship rights and the redress of wrongs must be forthcoming. Issues which must be settled in court are costly procedures, and such costs cannot be borne unless and until all of us help to fill the coffers from which such expenses are drawn.

The membership campaign of the organization is now under way, and should not be lacking in success, for if ever a city needed the services of this militant body, New Orleans does. Their fight is our fight. Their victory or defeat ours. As they make gains, so do we. As they open up new avenues of constitutional rights, so we become more truly integrated into the normal scheme of ordinary living. If we are to enjoy the things of this life, and such enjoyment is to be ours only after court contention, then we must see to it that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is supported as fully as our means will permit. Help to win what you and I must have. Let the world know that, having paid dearly through the blood of our ancestors for rights now denied us, we are willing to pay in money to try to regain those same rights. The N. A. A. C. P. needs your money and you. Send your membership today.

THE N.A.A.C.P. DRIVE

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now in its annual membership drive with 3500 members as its goal. Considering the population of St. Louis, we think the goal should be set at a much higher figure.....at least 5000 should be reached.

As to the service the Association is capable of and has rendered the community and state, we all, or most of us know that the branch has ever been on the "firing line" fighting against injustice and discrimination. It has been, and is now, a regular and substantial contributor to the national anti-lynching fund. Every dollar that has been given to this cause has brought more than one hundred per cent in return. Everybody may join.....everybody who is interested in equity and justice for all, is urged to join.

To be sure, the United States Supreme Court has made it possible for Lloyd Gaines to enter the University of Missouri Law School, but there is much to be done to make it a reality. Remember, there should be no let up in our fight for human rights which are the dearest attributes to the human soul.

If, and when Lloyd Gaines is formally admitted to Missouri University, that in itself will have done more toward getting Missouri out of the backwoods class than anything in the state's history. Therefore, all Missourians should support this cause, be they black or white, Jew or Gentile.

The N.A.A.C.P. stands for equal justice.....no state can have higher motives. Join today.

NAACP Holds Packed Meeting On Sunday

By Mary M. Duncan

PORTLAND, Feb. 21 — The large gym room was packed Sunday when the Branch Association NAACP held its regular meeting at the Williams Ave. YWCA. Senator Harry M. Kinnon was guest speaker. Senator Kennon gave a powerful message on the subject of "Necessity of Organization." In stressing many of the vital points on the subject, Senator Kennon said, "As a group you should be well organized," "no one gets far without organized strength. You may have to put up a fight for it, but if its worth anything or if it means anything to you, its worth fighting for."

Senator Kinnon deserves the plaudits of the race group in Oregon for he has come to the front in this, our fight for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, in this state, is the only one of all.

Following the speech, the regular business meeting proceeded.

Brookes or Vice President T. M. Alexander for further information.

At the Friday evening meeting, the committee heard the report of the Legal Redress Committee and discussed its findings at length. Definite recommendations were made relative to cases brought to the body.

Money Raised To Fight Lynching

NEW YORK (SNS)—According to the official ticket counter, 5,000 persons passed through the gate at the 369th armory here February 11, to help the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People celebrate its thirtieth anniversary dancing to the music of Duke Ellington's orchestra.

The dance, which received the support of more than forty liberal civic, political, religious, non-sectarian, and civil rights organizations in Greater New York, was the key dance in a series held by the regiment and their wives and branches of the organization throughout the country at the same time.

DUKE IS HOST

Duke Ellington was the host and master of ceremonies for the As-Association and Mrs. White; given out at the dance, the Duke said:

"Out of admiration for the thirtieth anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Duke Ellington and his famous orchestra are contributing their services to this gala birthday party. The Duke hopes other orchestras and celebrities will keep up this tradition on eachment of the total funds raised succeeding birthday."

Duke's music went on the radio over the Columbia Broadcasting system's network from 12 to 12:30 midnight during the dance. Famous stars who appeared as guests of honor or soloists included:

OTHERS ASSIST Ella Fitzgerald, Ivy Anderson, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway, Henrietta Lovelace, Fredi Washington, Clifton Webb, Robert Morley, The Cabinaires, Louis Sharpe, George Zette Harvey, Alberta Hunter, The Charioteers, The Radio Rogues for justice for the American Negro, Willie Bryant, "Puerto Rico", C. Handy, Walter Richards, Meade "Lux" Lewis and John

NAACP Will Form "Fifty" Committee

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

A "Committee of Fifty," to comprise Atlanta men willing to do a specific job which will benefit every Negro in the city and the citizens as a whole, is being sought by the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, following a meeting of its Executive Committee Friday night.

Persons interested in serving on this committee are asked to contact either President E. Luther

Scott Has Biggest Report On NAACP Membership Drive

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Saturday night the largest amount since the drive opened was reported at the third report meeting of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP. Mr. C. A. Scott lead the reporters last night with a total of \$54.50, from the Atlanta Daily WORLD.

Mrs. E. E. McGhee and her workers, Mrs. W. Buellen, Mr. N. A. Hooper, turned in the next highest amount. Other reports were turned in by Miss Laura Duffy, Miss E. E. Lench, Miss Gertrude Furlow, Mr. C. L. Gideon and his committee consisting of Mrs. Chas. H. Johnson, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. T. M. Alexander, Mrs. F. A. Toomer, Mr. F. Gassett and Mr. R. G. Martin of Morehouse, Mrs. Hallie B. Brookes for Laboratory High School, Miss Christine Lewis and Mrs. M. Hembree for the Fulton County Teachers, Miss Maggie Carter for the Housing Project, Miss L. Paschal for David T. Howard Teachers.

Dr. A. E. Harper, Mrs. Stella Brookes, Miss W. Wimbish, Miss H. Rucker for Crogman School, Mr. Gilbert Turman and Mrs. N. M. Townes. The next drive report will be Friday, March 17, at 7:30 P.M.

Mobile, Ala. Register
March 2, 1939

Official Of N. A. A. C. P. Speaks Here Tonight

Daisy E. Lampkin of New York, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at the St. Louis Street Baptist Church tonight at 8 o'clock.

She comes to Mobile in the interest of the city-wide membership drive to be inaugurated in connection with the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the local branch. The campaign will continue for 30 days.

White and colored citizens are invited to attend the meeting.

Washington, D. C. Post
March 12, 1939

Colored Group to Start Membership Campaign

A membership campaign will be launched this week by a new branch chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced yesterday. Officers of the new chapter will be located at 1816 Twelfth street northwest. Plans for the drive will be discussed tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Twelfth street Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

Mobile, Ala. Times
March 2, 1939

NEGRESS TO SPEAK

Coming here in the interest of a membership campaign, Daisy E. Lampkin, New York field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at 8 p. m. in the St. Louis St. Baptist church. The public is invited.

'NAACP for Advancement of White People Also' Pickens Tells Group

"Whether we pass a lynching bill or not the fight will kill it," stated Dean Pickens before a large audience Monday night at St. Paul church.

"There has been more Negroes lynched for self-defense than any other crime," he continued. He made it clear that most lynching was not for rape, only 16½% out of 3,000 were accused of rape, and that rape was lowest among Negroes than any other race, therefore the statement "We must protect our women" was just a farce. White women of the South have stood solidly in line for an anti-lynching bill, he revealed.

No Real Segregation

During his speech Mr. Pickens told the audience that "There can be no real segregation of the white and black races." He illustrated this point by saying that "You may be forced to enter the back door while the whites enter the front, but do you realize that once you get in you're both in the same house?" He also emphasized the fact that the NAACP program aimed to help both races; that the breaking up of lynching would do more for the white than for the colored. This organization started thirty years ago by three white persons, a race riot being the cause. There are over 10,000 white members in the organization at the present time. Ten out of eleven cases taken to the supreme court have been won, and the eleventh was not really lost but the court had no jurisdiction over it. The first case won was the elimination of the grandfather clause in state Constitutions.

Thirteenth Amendment Created Freedom For All

Another important point made by the speaker was that Frederick Douglass was "an extremely important factor in establishing freedom for both white and colored." The thirteenth amendment created a permanent freedom for the white man as

well as the Negro." Earlier in his talk he had stated that there was no white person who did not have stigma of slavery in his ancestral line.

After Dean Pickens' talk the meeting was thrown open for questions. Other numbers on the program were a trumpet solo by James King, "My Rosary," and a vocal solo by Mrs. Korrine Jackson, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See." Miss Clara Webb was mistress of ceremonies.

The meeting was sponsored by the NAACP, the Polk County Council of Religious Education, and the Des Moines Interracial Commission.

Approximately one hundred persons attended the last address of Dean Pickens on "The Future Of The Negro," Saturday, March 11. Dr. Pickens was introduced by Attorney S. Joe Brown.

Dean Pickens spoke before the Interracial Commission, 6:15 p. m. on the "Possibilities Of The Interracial Commission," Tuesday, North High School cafeteria.

Southern NAACP Meeting To Be In Birmingham

MOBILE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Southern Conference of NAACP branches will hold its fourth annual meeting in Birmingham April 21-23.

Problems of the Negro group which must receive attention at the conference include educational inequalities prevalent in almost every southern community, political disfranchisement, employment discrimination by the federal government and the several southern states as well as private industry sustained in part by Negro purchasing power, lynchings, the denial of civil rights and injustices in the courts.

The Dave Canty case of Mont-

gomery is regarded as an example of the letter. Canty is under death sentence in connection with the murder of a white nurse and the injuring of her sister. Although the surviving sister failed to identify Canty as the one who killed her sister, he was convicted on the contradictory testimony of two white boys.

The NAACP meeting will be one of action, having as its objective the alleviation of major problems affecting the Negro in the South. The question of equal accommodations on the common carriers will also be considered.

Among the noted southerners who will speak at the conference are Atty. A. T. Walden and Forester B. Washington of Atlanta Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham and Atty. J. E. Perkins of Baton Rouge, La. Citizens of Birmingham are making elaborate preparations to entertain the delegates and others who will be in attendance.

ALABAMANS PLAN VOTE DISCRIMINATION TESTS

Birmingham NAACP

To Fight Vote Ban

Branch Names E. O. Jackson Field Secretary

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (SNS) —

By a solid vote Tuesday night the local branch of the NAACP instructed its attorneys to invade the state and federal courts with test cases aimed to breakdown discrimination of the Board of Registrars which is tantamount to denying suffrage to a large number of colored people as provided by national and state constitution.

Attorneys for the NAACP have been working on legal procedure for this unprecedented move for more than a year and announced through the legal redress committee that they were ready for the historical step which never before has been attempted by colored people in Alabama.

A special drive for 500 new voters was carried on during the registration period closing out June 15. Applicants who filed for their certificate of registration during this period are encouraged to notify Attorney A. D. Shores, member of the legal redress committee, that information might be received in the mass fight for equal suffrage in accordance with the written law of the land.

Those new applicants who fail to hear from the three-member Board of Registrars within the next 15 days can get the assistance of the NAACP in a legal fight for their franchise by getting in touch with Lawyer Shores in the Masonic Temple Building. Citizens wishing to contribute to

ther the suffrage cases.

A report of new outbreaks of police brutality in the Ensley district was brought to the attention of the branch by the legal redress committee with the body ordering a thorough investigation.

Title of field secretary was voted for the new paid worker, E. O. Jackson, with the duties of the position and a plan of financing the program of the branch were adopted after discussion with slight modification as recommended by a special committee headed by E. Shell, assistant manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

The new field secretary and the president of the branch went into a huddle Wednesday morning to formulate plans for a gigantic mass meeting on the Southside Sunday week.

RICHMOND TO SEE

FIRST NEGRO LIVING

NEWSPAPER DRAMA

Richmond, Va. May 26.—For the

first time in the South a drama depicting the life of Negroes, done in the technique of the living newspaper will be shown, when "Place America," is presented at the 30th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held here June 27 to July 2.

Written by Thomas Richardson, well-known playwright and actor, the play will tell a dramatic story of the thirty-year development of the association. Actors in the drama will

be members of the Richmond Community Theatre, which is directed by Mr. Richardson.

The play will be staged at Armstrong high school the night of July 1.

Investigation of Indian Agent Asked by NAACP

NEW YORK, June 22. — Acting on a special report from its Tucson, Arizona branch, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the Department of the Interior's office of Indian Affairs to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of James M. Pyle, special agent of the Indian Service, stationed at Tucson.

According to the association's branch report Pyle is charged with exhibiting a vicious anti-Negro attitude in his investigation of the sale of intoxicants to Indians living in Tucson. He is charged with deliberately entrapping Negroes from the South who have come to Tucson, into getting Indians to purchase liquor with marked money, and then arresting the latter for breaking the federal prohibition against allowing Indians to purchase intoxicants.

Dr. Walter White, Apostle of Human Liberty

By KELLY MILLER

At the June commencement Howard University conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Walter White, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I personally enhooded William E. B. DuBois and James Weldon Johnson, on similar occasions when Howard University conferred upon these distinguished candidates a like degree; but I am persuaded that my Alma Mater never conferred this honorary degree more worthily than upon this intrepid advocate of human rights. *Black Dispatch*

Negro colleges and universities are in the habit of bestowing the most high sounding degree promiscuously about as one scatters salt and pepper over his beefsteak. I have witnessed the president of Howard University, the capstone of Negro education, confer doctor of laws upon a well known Negro celebrity, giving as the reason for this distinguished honor the fact that the candidate maintained himself with dignified decorum among this white associates, without disgracing himself. It is precisely such indiscriminate use of honorary degrees that has brought discredit upon too many of our Negro colleges and universities. The saying which use to be current in the South "If you want anything run into the ground let the Negroes get hold of it" was never better exemplified than in the lavish use of academic and honorary degrees. *7-8-39*

Honorary degrees are usually conferred for distinction in the field of scholarship and learning; but in America it is the general custom to confer the highest academic honors upon persons without intellectual pretension, who have rendered distinguished public service. Harvard University conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Admiral Sampson for sinking the Spanish fleet. Booker T. Washington received honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale and Princeton because he was extolled as the leading race statesman of his day and generation.

Walter White, while not distinguished for scholarship and learning, is nevertheless a man of college training and intellectual resourcefulness. However, his well merited title of doctor of laws rests upon his reputation as a leader in the field of agitation and social reform. There are few if any Americans of his day who deserves greater recognition for leadership in the domain of human rights. *White*

Dr. White is not a radical advocate but merely insists upon the American people living up to the requirements of their own Constitution. There is no reason why the privilege of conferring the honorary degree for distinguished public service upon this fearless champion of law and order should have been reserved for a Negro university. The service of the N. A. A. C. P. under his dynamic leadership is by no means limited to the benefited race, but rather applies to the nation as a whole.

At the last annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I suggested that a personal testimonial of race-wide and nation-wide proportions should be tendered this inimitable champion of human liberty. I was disposed to repeat the suggestion at the thirtieth annual meeting recently held in Richmond, Virginia, but out of deference to Dr. White's personal wishes, I desisted from further insistence in this direction. At the same time I advised him that I reserved the right to print without leave.

However, I am still persuaded of the wisdom of my original suggestion, notwithstanding Dr. White's modesty which forbids endorsement, in advance, of the proposed honor.

When Mary, the woman who was a sinner, lavished an alabaster box of precious ointment on the head of the Saviour, she was rebuked for such an economic waste. But the Master silenced her critics in these words: "Verily I say unto you, whosoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also this, that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her."

Please be it noted that the memorial was not unto the Master who was the intended beneficiary of the ceremony but unto the woman who proffered the honor. In expressing our substantial appreciation of the work and worth of this renowned champion of human liberty, the honor is not unto him but unto us who thus express our appreciation for such exalted human service. To my suggestion of a worthwhile personal testimonial to Dr. White it might easily be rejoined that contributions for this purpose might well be devoted to the furtherance of the program of the N. A. A. C. P. and that such personal diversion is but a needless waste. Walter White stands out today as the one outstanding Negro who we all delight to honor. A suitable testimonial would in no sense detract from the contributions to the coffers of the N. A. A. C. P., but on the other hand would serve as an incentive to further contributions. The N. A. A. C. P. we have with us always.

It is not uncustomary for the admirers and well wishers of a celebrity to tender him an honorary banquet at a cost exceeding that of a worthwhile and enduring testimonial. I dare say that every other reader of this release has contributed to such a prandial function. Such contributions are consumed in smoke, liquor fumes and oratorical effusions without permanent significance.

I believe that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of admirers and well wishers of Dr. White by reason of the cause of which he has become the chiem exponent, who would be glad to contribute at least the cost per plate, including traveling expenses to where the banquet is held, to some suitable memento of their appreciation in a more enduring form. If some agency should be forthcoming competent, willing and ready to effectuate my suggestion, the testimonial should be awarded at a national session of the N. A. A. C. P. without extraneous expense. The same as is done in case of the Spingarn Medal.

If some sponsor will put my suggestion in the form of a motion and if it should be seconded and carried, I beg to enroll myself among the list of subscribers. The contributors to such a testimonial need not be limited to Negro subscribers but should be endorsed and supported by the whole American people whose ideal Dr. White has upheld and extolled.

FIRST LADY TO PRESENT NAACP MEDAL TO MARIAN ANDERSON

FUND FOR MURAL OF SINGER IN D.C. STARTED

NEW YORK, May 2—It was formally announced here today that Mrs. Roosevelt will present the 24th Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson at the closing session of the 30th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. on July 2 at Richmond, Va. The ceremonies will be held in the famous Mosque, largest and most beautiful of Richmond's auditoriums. It is probable that one or more of the radio chains will broadcast the presentation.

Publication of a rumor that Mrs. Roosevelt would make the presentation has inundated the N.A.A.C.P. with requests for tickets of admission. Although the ceremony is more than two months away, individuals and groups from as far north as Boston and as far south as Atlanta have already signified their intention of going to Richmond for this occasion. Although the Mosque will seat approximately 5,000 persons, the committee on program for the annual conference is making preparations for an overflow crowd. It is also considered that requests that have been made for assurance of reserved seat tickets to delegates to the annual conference, expected to number around 1,000, and members of the N.A.A.C.P. announcement will be made in press if it decided to do this.

Nationwide interest in the conference and particularly in the presentation of the medal to Miss Anderson by Mrs. Roosevelt has been greatly stimulated by the recent barring of Miss Anderson from Constitution Hall by the D.A.R. and from the use of a public school auditorium by the District of Columbia school board and a subsequent concert on Easter Sunday at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington heard by 75,000 persons.

The Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in Washington in annual convention agreed to meet with a committee from the Marian Anderson's Citizens Committee to go over the banning of Miss Anderson from Constitution Hall, owned by the D.A.R., and possible reversal of the policy of barring Colored artists. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president-general, is agreeing to meet with representatives of the Washington Citizens Committee, stated that the convention would have to take place after adjournment.

Stokowski Asks D.A.R. Lift Ban

Leopold Stokowski, internationally famous director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, has written Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president-general of the D.A.R., urging that Constitution Hall, be opened to Marian Anderson and "recognized artists of all races."

Marian Anderson Mural Fund Committee

An appeal to young people and others who are interested to contribute pennies, nickels and dimes for a mural depicting Marian Anderson's Easter concert was issued in Washington last week by the Marian Anderson Mural Fund Committee under chairmanship of Edward Bruce, chief of the Section of Fine Arts, Treasury Department, Procurement Division. "We have undertaken this project," the chairman said, "because Miss Anderson's concert in front of the Lincoln Memorial was one of the significant occasions in our national cultural development. It served to focus attention upon the enduring qualities and genuine elements in our demonstration on program for the annual conference. The committee believes that the beauty, solemnity, grandeur and challenge of that occasion were of such importance that the scene deserves to be preserved for future generations."

The appeal is being made primarily to the youth of America, Mr. Bruce asserted, because Miss Anderson both as an artist and as a person represents what can be done in this country despite discrimination and other handicaps. "Her triumph is worthy of emulation and should be a source of encouragement to all young people," Miss Anderson from Constitution Hall he said.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, member of the committee, has given assurance that the mural, when completed, will be accepted and installed in the Department of Interior Building in Washington. The mural will be executed by the winner of a national anonymous competition open to all American artists and conducted by the Section of Fine Arts, Treasury Department.

Young people are urged to send contributions through their organizations or schools to the treasurer of the fund, Jesse H. Mitchell, President, Industrial Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C. The expenses of administration are being borne by the sponsors.

Members of the sponsoring committee include Senator Warren Austin, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Miss of Bertha Blair, Miss Marv Bradv. Direc-

tor, Harmon Foundation; Edward Bruce, Chief of Section of Fine Arts, Treasury Department; Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Raymond Clapper; P. Davis, Frederic A. Delano; Duncan; Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst, New York; Dr. Dorothy Ferebee; Mrs. Juliana Force, Director of the Whitney Museum of Art; Dr. Ernest Gruening; Roland Hayes; J. Vernon Herring; Head of Art Department, Howard University; Charles H. Houston; Harold L. Ickes; Hon. Kent E. Keller; Chairman, Library Committee of the House; Jonas Lie, President of the National Academy; Jesse H. Mitchell; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Car. Murphy, Editor, Afro-American; Hon. Frank H. Murphy, Attorney General; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, United States Congress; Rear Admiral Christian Joy Peoples; Duncan Phillips; C. Spaulding, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nathan Straus; Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education; Senator Robert F. Wagner; Dr. Robert C. Weaver; Walter White, Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

April 20, 1939

500 EXPECTED AT CONVENTION HERE

Group For Advancement Of Colored People Sets Three-Day Session

More than 500 delegates from Southern States are expected at the fourth Southern regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here Friday, Saturday and Sunday. With three successful meetings behind them, conference members intend to center their attention on methods of solving the known grave problems facing Negroes generally in the South. Its organizers hope the conference will result in Negro leaders developing definite plans in respective regions for handling problems relating to these areas.

Outstanding speakers will include Dr. E. W. Taggart, a member of the national board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., who will deliver the keynote address Saturday morning. Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College, who will speak Saturday afternoon; A. T. Walden of Atlanta, and E. Luther Brooks of Clarke University, in that city

Speakers On Program

Music and addresses of welcome will mark the opening session Friday morning at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Rev. R. N. Hall will bring a welcome from the Baptist Ministers Conference; the Rev. H. D. Tillman, from the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance; Flora Chisholm, on behalf of the Federated Clubs; O. W. Adams, grand chancellor of the Pythians of Alabama, from this organization; H. C. Galloway from the Alabama Masonic Lodges, of which he is enrollment secretary; James E. Kelley, grand secretary of Elks; Charles J. Greene, manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company; Herman Long, representing school teachers; Hartford Knight, from labor organizations; Walter Kennedy, from the Youth of Birmingham; W. L. McAlpine, representing civic leagues, and H. D. Coke, editor of The Birmingham World, on behalf of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

The response will be given by J. L. LeFlore. The Rev. J. R. Matthews will give the invocation and the Edgewater Community Chorus under direction of Curley Parrish, will sing. Solos will be rendered by William Long and Lillian Stone Moore. A musical bazar and extravaganza will be given that night at the Masonic auditorium.

Panel Discussions

After Dr. Taggart's address Saturday morning, there will be panel discussions on education, labor relations and unemployment; problems of youth; constitutional rights; religion and economics; health and race relation.

Saturday afternoon, besides Dr. Bell's address, there will be committee reports on housing from Mrs. Carrie Ozan and registration from Mrs. M. H. Davis and a health exhibit under the direction of Dr. Walter L. Brown.

Singing from the Youth Music Festival Choir will open a regional mass meeting Sunday morning. The Rev. John W. Goodgame, Jr., will give the invocation, and Emory Jackson and J. L. LeFlore, of Mobile, regional chairman of the conference, will introduce the speakers. Speakers in addition to Walden Brooks will be J. E. Perkins, secretary of the Southern Regional Conference of N. A. A. C. P., and Roy Wilkins, of New York, editor of Crisis and assistant secretary of N. A. A. C. P.

S. L. Belle is president of the local branch of the association, and Dr. C. A. McPherson is secretary. The Saturday and Sunday conferences will be held at the Masonic auditorium, 1630 Fourth Avenue North.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
April 22, 1939

N. A. A. C. P. OPENS ANNUAL SESSION

Regional Conference Of National Group Is Started Here

A large number of delegates, representing five states, attended the first session of the fourth annual Southern regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday night at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Having as its theme, "You Can't Win By Yourself," the convention will endeavor to formulate policies on economic problems of the Negro in the South, the problem of inequalities of education and the limited opportunities of the Negro in the South.

Friday's session was devoted mostly to addresses of welcome. The meeting was opened with singing by the Edgewater Community Chorus. The Rev. J. R. Matthews gave the invocation. Following the addresses of welcome, Lillian Stone Moore was presented in a solo. J. L. LeFlore responded for the national association.

A social and musical program was held in the Negro Masonic Temple at the close of the session at the church.

Saturday and Sunday sessions will be held at the Negro Masonic Temple, unless the crowds are too large. The keynote speech of Saturday's session will be given by Dr. E. W. Taggart, a member of the national board of directors of the association. Other speakers Saturday and Sunday will include Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles Memorial College; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; E. Luther Brooks, Clarke University, Atlanta; Roy Wilkins, New York, editor of The Crisis, and assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and J. E. Perkins, secretary of the Southern Regional Conference.

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald
April 24, 1939

N.A.A.C.P. CLOSES CONFERENCE HERE

After a regional mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the Negro Masonic Temple, the Southern regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed its fourth annual conference here.

Addresses were made by A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney; E. Luther Brooks, of Clark University, Atlanta; J. E. Perkins, conference secretary, and Roy Wilkins, New York assistant secretary.

Committee reports, solicitation of memberships and adoption of resolutions were other matters taken up at the Sunday afternoon meeting. Most of the Negro churches throughout the city observed N. A. C. P. Day at Sunday morning services.

Dr. E. W. Taggart, member of the national board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., was chairman of convention arrangements, J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, is regional chairman and S. L. Belle, president of the local branch of the association.

Fascism Rapped By Speaker

Roy Wilkins In Militant Address At Regional

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—Roy Wilkins, Editor of the CRISIS magazine, of New York, compared the structure and pattern of German Fascism with similar patterns at work in the south today and declared that the program of the NAACP was no longer merely the fight for race rights but a "program for democracy" in his talk before the final session of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Southern Branches of the NAACP Sunday afternoon at the Masonic Temple.

Mr. Wilkins made these six parallels of the technique of Hitler's Fascism: (1) The Jew was painted as an obstacle and a blood sucker—the South's Negro bugaboo; (2) Denial to the Jew the right to vote—the South's refusal

to permit the Negro to vote; (3) The curtailment and restriction of employment to Jews—the South's Negro job discrimination and differentials; (4) Rooting the Jew out of German school—making it hard for him to get an education—the South's dual and unequal schools; (5) Crushing the Jew's spirit through segregation—the South's segregation to make the Negro feel that he is lesser; (6) Terrorizing and intimidation of the Jew—the South's lynching and police brutality.

These six points were back up by illustrations and incident stories.

He cited the wide popularity and heavy sale of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With The Wind" in Germany to support his comparisons. He said Germany ranked next to this country in the sale of this book.

Surveying the national political scene he said that Negroes in six northern states held the power to elect the President in 1940 and that they must use this power to aid the Negro in the South. "Tie up your votes with economic solidarity," he urged.

Attorney A. T. Walden and Prof. E. Luther Brooks of Atlanta and E. A. Powell of Mobile joined oratorical sentiment that "our problem is internal not external" and that "there is no excuse for laboring under disabilities we have suffered all these years" and that it takes money as well as sense to win the use of rights in a democracy.

Resolutions calculated to set action on the major problems facing Negroes were adopted.

Saturday the rules were suspended and all of the officers elected by acclamation. Delegates came from six southern states with Mobile having the largest non-Birmingham delegation.

Washington, D. C. Post
June 18, 1939

Colored Association Opens Office Here

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the District Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced yesterday that the organization has opened an office at 1011 U street northwest. Election of the executive committee and delegates to the annual conference at Richmond, Va., will be held at a business meeting at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Twelfth street Y. M. C. A.

NAACP Hails Stand Of Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The statement of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt that she favored a speedy enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill was hailed here Friday by officials of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been known to be against lynching, but until her speech before the National Conference on Negro Youth in Washington January 12, she had made no announcement of her belief in a federal anti-lynching law.

The Gavagan federal anti-lynching bill has been introduced in the House along with several other similar bills, and the Wagner-Van Nuys-Capper bill has been introduced in the Senate.

NAACP officials cited Mrs. Roosevelt's assertion that a remedy for the Negro problem "lies in better organization and in organizations which know no color line." The NAACP has been interracial since it was founded thirty years ago and has been seeking better organization among Negroes ever since it was started.

For many years the NAACP has been condemned in some circles because it has been called "an agitator" which protested and protested again on the plight of the Negro minority. The First Lady in her January 12 talk said the Negro must use patience and good judgment in fighting for his rights, but added:

"I think it is harmful everywhere for minorities to remain silent when minorities do not enjoy all the rights of a democracy."

Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized that she was speaking as an individual and not for the Administration. Her straightforward endorsement of a federal anti-lynching bill recalled her sharp exchange of remarks last November in Birmingham, Ala., with Congressman Luther Patrick of that state over his opposition to a federal anti-lynching law. Some observers are inclined to believe that Mrs. Roosevelt has been brought to her present state of mind not so much by arguments from Negroes as by the action of certain types of southern white people themselves.

Sociologist Criticizes NAACP Plan

PETERSBURG, Va.—Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina told 150 graduates, comprising the largest class in the history of Virginia State College, at the 54th commencement exercises, that as a means of solving the race problem, they should consider effecting a nation-wide organization with a realistic program.

The speaker praised the militant program of the N. A. A. C. P. which, he contended, has wrought well as a champion for Negro rights, although, he stated, it does not fulfill the requirements of an ideal agency—because it fails to study the background of the localities in which it establishes its battlefield, fails to consider the consequence of the cases that it fights, and because it falsely holds that political activity will be a solution to the race problem in the South. It therefore does not reach the core of the race problem, Dr. Johnson declared.

The sociologist said: "In the next fifteen to twenty years, there will not be more than twenty-five Negro graduates from southern white universities. The South has proved that it is willing to pay for separate education. Negro graduate schools will be poor substitutes for first rate institutions."

The strategy of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Gaines case was not realistic he said, "It did not seek to find out if the decision would best reach the interests of Negroes in the South, whether out-of-state subsidy was preferable to the maintenance of separate schools, nor if several states would set up a regional university. Had the association held conference with responsible authorities, resorting to court action only when arbitration was ineffective, the problem of higher education would have been more satisfactorily settled."

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and His-

tory and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the College. The historian was the second recipient of the honorary degree from the college.

A master of arts degree was bestowed upon Miss Willie Anna Bradley of Richmond, Va., and master of science degrees upon Oliver E. Sheffield, Athens, Ala., and Mannie McF. Wtkins, Suffolk, Va.

The full list of graduates was unavailable for publication this week and will be published in next week's issue.

N. I. Lieutenant Governor-Elect

Poletti Named

Gov. Lehman Reelected Assn. Needs \$50,000 To Clear Up Deficit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York's Lieutenant Governor-elect, Charles Poletti, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the famous Theodore Roosevelt, were elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Association's thirtieth annual business meeting held at 69 Fifth avenue, here Tuesday.

Other persons elected to the board included: Louis C. Blount, of Detroit, president of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company; Rufus Baker Lewis, of Boston, State secretary of the Socialist party of Massachusetts; Eugene M. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. W. L. Ransom, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

Judge Ira Jayne, of Detroit, long a director of the Association, was elected a vice president to fill the place left vacant by the late James Weldon Johnson.

Those re-elected to the board of directors included:

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, and J. E. Spingarn, all of New York; Harry E. Davis, and Miss Pearl Mitchell, both of Cleveland; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Isador Martin, Philadelphia; Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, of Talladega, Ala.; T. G. Nutter, Charleston, West Va.; and Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.

Those elected to the Association's national legal committee included: A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles W. Anderson, Louisville, Ky., member of the Kentucky State Legislature; and Charles A. Chandler, Muskogee, Okla., Benjamin Kaplan, New York; Edward Lovett, Washington, D. C.; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Florida.

The following national officers of the organization were re-elected at the meeting:

President, Mr. J. E. Spingarn, Amenia, New York; Chairman of the Board, Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York; Treasurer, Miss Mary White Ovington, New York; Vice Presidents: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington; Mr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Boston; Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Bishop John A. Gregg, Kansas City, Kansas; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, The Hague; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, New York; Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, New York.

To Raise \$50,000

The board also approved the appointment of Miss Ruth Marvin as financial secretary of the organization to conduct a financial drive now under

way, to raise more than \$50,000 to clear up an Association deficit and enable the work to be carried on during the year of 1939.

In connection with the financial campaign it was also announced at the meeting that Duke Ellington has consented to donate his own services and the services of his orchestra at a huge 30th anniversary N. A. A. C. P. ball to be held at the 369th armory here the night of February 11. The dance will be re-broadcast over a national hook-up to branches of the Association throughout the country. Funds from the affair, as well as from similar affairs held throughout the country, will go for the anti-lynching fight, the educational equality campaign, the legal defense fund, and the expansion of the Association's research and investigation activities.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN N. A. A. C. P. TAKEN BY PHI DELTA KAPPA

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Phi Delta Kappa sorority has taken out a \$500 life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Oneida Coddrell, Supreme Basileus of the sorority.

NAACP LOSES WASHINGTON SPLIT FIGHT

Natl. Body Wins 2 Year Court Tilt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Three former officials of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are permanently enjoined from using the association's name in a local corporation by Justice Daniel O'Donoghue, of the District of Columbia court in a decision handed down here on last Tuesday.

The decision in favor of the N. A. A. C. P. followed two years of litigation between the national organization and these former officials. Internal differences within the branch reached a climax on

Jan. 15, 1937, where more than 60 members of the branch contested an election of officers.

The matter was taken to the national office, where the association's board of directors ruled that a new election must be held. Two branch officials, John C. Bruce, former president, and Archibald S. Pinkett, former secretary, refused to carry out this ruling. Together with John C. Rhines, who had just been elected treasurer of the branch, they incorporated March 12, 1937, using the association's name.

The former branch officials were represented by James A. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes. The national organization was represented by Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall, and Leon A. Ransom.

Washington Branch NAACP Loses Fight With National Office

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three former officials of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were permanently enjoined from using the Association's name in a local corporation by Justice Daniel O'Donoghue, of the District of Columbia court in a decision handed down here Tuesday, January 10.

The decision in favor of the N. A. A. C. P. followed two years of litigation between the national organization and these former officials. Internal differences within the branch reached a climax on January 15, 1937, when more than 60 members of the branch contested an election of officers.

The matter was taken to the national office, where the association's board of directors ruled that a new election must be held. Two branch officials, John C. Bruce, former president, and Archibald S. Pinkett, former secretary, refused to carry out this ruling. Together with John C. Rhines, who had just been elected treasurer of the branch, they incorporated March 12, 1937, using the Association's name.

The former branch officials were represented by James A. Cobb and George E. C. Hayes. The nation-

al organization was represented by Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall, and Leon A. Ransom.

Lynch Law And Mob Violence Must Be Destroyed in America

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized to suppress lynch murder and mob violence. The Chicago Defender has carried on its Editorial Page for thirty years, the slogan: "Race Prejudice in America Must Be Destroyed." The Negro Press of fifty years has been on and on to no avail. Lynch law and mob rule have decreased to some extent, but race prejudice has increased and intensified. While mob violence and lynch murder have decreased, race prejudice has been engaged in an economic campaign of shutting the door of hope in the Negro's face, and lessening his opportunities to earn bread and butter for the support of himself and his family.

The fight against the Negroes to free themselves of these chains of misery has been un-organized; fraught with glaring inconsistencies, and characterized by selfishness. The N. A. A. C. P. is the only group movement among Negroes in America that has maintained a real working organization to wipe out mob violence and race prejudice; and it has not been able to sell its service to the masses for whom the organization labors, the common people. The common people have never believed the Association was organized and operated in the interest of the masses, but for the classes. The common people look at the Association as living in a different world from them, and descends among the common people when it needs money to support the classes that live in a world in which they do not.

Lynch law is a political question and not an economic question. It is suppressed or tolerated by political institutions, existing under the guise of political parties. In the United States of America, we have

two major political parties—Republican and Democrat. The attitude of the parties has been, Republican for the suppression of the crime by law; and the Democratic party for the toleration of the crime without law. Thirteen million Negroes in America can change public sentiment, and have lynch murder wiped out by law if they will go about it in the right way. It can not be done by jumping from party to party, or by denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States. It cannot be done by voting for the party that has always supported mob law or toleration of crime against Negroes. It cannot be done by voting for the Democratic party in the North and denouncing the Democratic party in the South. The fight must be consistent and never ceasing until the victory is won.

Man is judged by the company he keeps; water seeks its level. This is a political question, and the Northern Democrat plays it up to the Negro for all it is worth by calling him Mister, and giving him a job after election, with the pay of a first class dining car waiter, or a Pullman porter in charge.

If we would wipe out lynch law, we must fight and think consistently, and vote for the party that gave us the right to vote over the other party's protest and vote. There is absolutely no consistency in Negro leaders taking the stump for the Democratic party, when that party has never put a law on the books giving the Negro his rights, and has opposed every law the Republican party has put on the books giving the Negro his rights as an American citizen. It does not make sense. This is a question of statesmanship, and ought to be decided on a moral basis.

NAACP Support

THE struggle against mob violence has been carried on almost exclusively by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In proportion as pressure has been brought upon the Congress in recent years to enact laws making lynching a Federal crime, mob rule has decreased in certain states. It is significant that during the several months last Winter when the eyes and ears of the Nation were focused upon mob rule by discussion of the pending measure in Congress there were no lynchings.

Little had been done—and there was little likelihood of anything being done—to ease the distressing inequalities in educational facilities until the N. A. A. C. P. proceeded to have the courts pass upon these vicious measures, which in some instances, created situations under which white janitors were paid more than Negro school principals.

The Association has derived funds from its campaigns against lynching and educational inequalities from sources now closed. Additional funds must be raised from other sources not now in sight. Main reliance for the present is upon our own people who are the direct beneficiaries of the civil rights struggle being carried on by this national organization. As everyone knows we have not been accustomed to, going down into our pockets in a substantial way for these fundamental things. As Dr. Kelly Miller has well said, we have been in the habit of "paying for what we want and begging for what we need." We cannot continue to do this.

As a means of raising urgently needed funds the N. A. A. C. P. is staging a benefit, on its 30th anniversary, February 11th, at the 369th Regimental Armory, New York. Duke Ellington's famous band and some famous screen and radio stars will furnish entertainment. The Journal and Guide embraces this opportunity to urge its readers, especially those in easy radius of New York, to generously support this enterprise.

Tickets are selling at 75 cents. As a gesture of support we urge our readers everywhere to purchase one or more tickets. Remittance may be made direct to the national office, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEGRO GROUPS CELEBRATE 5,000 Attend NAACP Ball In New York

Dances Mark 30th Anniversary
of Advancement Association

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last night with a series of dances in cities throughout the country where there are active branches of the organization. Stars of the screen and radio participated in the celebration here, which was held at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142d Street and Fifth Avenue. Duke Ellington and his orchestra donated their services.

There also were dances in up-State New York, Northern New Jersey, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Virginia. Many civic and political leaders had boxes for the New York dance and Mayor La Guardia was scheduled to be one of the speakers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—According to the official ticket-counter, 5,000 persons passed through the gate at the 369th armory here Saturday, February 11, to help the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People celebrate its thirtieth anniversary, dancing to the music of Duke Ellington's orchestra.

The dance, which received the support of more than forty liberal, civic, political, religious, non-sectarian, and civil rights organizations in Greater New York, was the key dance in a series held by branches of the organization all through the country at the same time.

Frederic Morrow to Start 2-Week Speaking Trip In Oklahoma For N. A. A. C. P.

Coordinator of Branches to Remain Until State Meeting at
Wewoka April 27

Will Stimulate Interest In Branches

Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week disclosed arrangements already made for a two-week speaking trip over the state beginning April 14, by E. Frederic Morrow, coordinator of branches of the N. A. A. C. P., New York.

Mr. Morrow's itinerary, according to Editor Dunjee, will end at the state conference of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., Wewoka April 27, 28, 29. Other national officials are expected to attend this session at Wewoka.

"We plan to hold the most representative session of Negroes studying the question of civil liberties, ever held in this state," said Editor Dunjee in discussing the Wewoka meeting. "Mr. Morrow, who is an able platform orator, will furnish the dynamite during the two weeks before the session, so that plenty of interest will be stimulated."

Dunjee said that the state conference officials have been busier this year than ever before, and that interest in the work was spreading to every section of Oklahoma. The conference officials have been able to finance the Lane disfranchisement case and the Muskogee school action. More than \$500.00 has already been invested in the Muskogee school action. "Teachers in Oklahoma have shown an interest in the Muskogee school case very unusual," declared Dunjee. "The truth is, the teachers have furnished practically all of the funds we have received up to date."

E. Frederic Morrow was born in Hackensack, New Jersey. His family, for a long time, has been identified with the educational, cultural and civic advancement of colored people.

Mr. Morrow is a product of the Hackensack Public schools, Lincoln Preparatory School, and Bow-

doin College. He is one of the few Negroes in Bowdoin's history. At college he was a member of the debating team, wrote for the college literary organs, and was recipient of several prizes for excellence in oratory.

Mr. Morrow is 28 years old. He has been in turn, a social worker, business manager of Opportunity Magazine, and attached to the Republican National Committee as Eastern Director of the Youth Division. He is well known as a public speaker and a contributor to the press and leading periodicals.

Whites Support NAACP Fund Drive

The drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for defense funds in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the association is being amply supported by many of the white citizens of Oklahoma City, according to Thomas Edwards, local president. A great many have purchased banquet tickets already and many have pledged to do so.

The local branch of the organization will hold the banquet in the basement of the Calvary Baptist church February 28, and the complete program for the occasion will be published in next week's Black Dispatch.

"Preparations are made for the attendance of 500 guests," stated Mr. Edwards. "We are asking the full cooperation of the citizenry

of Oklahoma City in this endeavor, and it is our hope that it will support the cause in large numbers.

"As citizens, we should realize that the N. A. A. C. P. is in a large measure fighting the battles of the Negroes of this country for economic, political and educational freedom. Aiding the sale of tickets are 25 other persons and we ask you not to refuse them when you are approached. Join the fight the organization is making."

GAVE SUPPORT TO N.A.A.C.P. FOR 25 YEARS

Established The Spingarn Medal Award For Race In 1913

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—J. E. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died at his home here, Wednesday, July 26, after a long illness. Private funeral services were held Thursday, July 27.

Mr. Spingarn had been president of the N.A.A.C.P. since 1930. Prior to that time he was chairman of the board 1913-1919; and treasurer of the N.A.A.C.P. 1919-1930.

In 1913 he established the Spingarn medal which has been awarded annually since that time to "the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field."

The 24th recipient of the Spingarn medal was Marian Anderson, famous contralto, who received the medal from the hands of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the 30th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Richmond, Va., on July 2.

Throughout his long career with the N.A.A.C.P., over a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn was an uncompromising fighter for absolute equal justice for the Race.

He became interested in the N.A.A.C.P. years ago through the extradition case of Steve Green, a sharecropper who escaped from Arkansas after an argument with the landlord over pay and his crop.

Arkansas authorities attempted to extradite Green from Chicago and warned him that a mob would be waiting for him at the Arkansas line.

Fought For Farmers

Mr. Spingarn was outraged when he read of the Steve Green incident and plunged into the work of the association with his whole heart and soul. The Steve Green case was won and the sharecropper did not have to go back to Arkansas. From that day throughout a quarter of a century, Mr. Spingarn saw the association win victory after victory and extend the rights of Race citizens over greater and greater areas.

He made four transcontinental speaking tours for the association, in which he always insisted on paying every penny of his own expenses. He became intimately acquainted with the problems of the Race in every section of the country and often delighted to tell how some of his audiences in the southern and border states melted away person by person before he finished his uncompromising speeches on equal rights.

Host to 40

In 1916 Colonel Spingarn invited the leading Race leaders of the day to his country estate, "Troutbeck," at Amenia, N.Y., to chart a course of militant and liberal action for the Race. The second Amenia conference was held 16 years later in August, 1932, when Mr. Spingarn had as his guests 40 outstanding young people from all sections of the country together with officials of the N.A.A.C.P. on a week-end conference whose purpose was to advise on a program for the Race in the light of the needs of youth of the day.

Colonel Spingarn, who served during the World war, is credited with having been the chief mover in forcing the United States government to train Race officers for service in France. Over 1,000 were so trained.

Flays Assaults

One of the most memorable speeches of Colonel Spingarn was that delivered at the annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1919, in which he flayed the treatment of the Race by white America and called for a militant assault on all fronts to secure full citizenship rights for colored Americans.

His final speech before a large N.A.A.C.P. gathering was in Detroit, Mich., in 1937, when he spoke on the "Youth Night" of the association.

N.A.A.C.P. Life Member

Mr. Spingarn was a life member of the association, having paid in many years ago the \$500 membership fee. He did not, however, regard this as a truly life membership which relieved him of all other contributions and throughout his life he was a steady and substantial contributor to the association's budget.

Mrs. Amy Spingarn, his widow, is also a life member of the N.A.A.C.P.

From his earliest days, Colonel Spingarn was a liberal on all public questions. Aside from his deep interest in the Race, he was talented in many fields of endeavor.

He was a distinguished critic and poet; the author of four volumes of criticism and one volume of poems.

Held Ph.D.

He was a graduate of Columbia and Harvard universities, receiving his Ph.D. from the latter. He was head of the department of comparative literature at Columbia university, resigning his post in 1911 by request after he had led a spirited revolt involving the issue of academic freedom in behalf of a fellow professor.

He was a contributor to encyclopedias and dictionaries and was an authority in horticulture, especially on the flower clematis.

Funeral services were private and were held in Dutchess county on July 27. Mr. Spingarn is survived by his widow; two sons, Stephen J. and Edward D. W.; two daughters, the Misses Hope and Honor; his mother and three brothers, one of whom, Arthur B., is chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee and a member of the board of directors.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

July 2, 1939

Anti-Semitism Condemned at Negro Meeting

Revision of Wagner Act, Neutrality Stand Urged by N. A. A. C. P.

Richmond, July 1.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted resolutions today urging revision

of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, criminalization against the Negro in deploring anti-Semitism and expressing opposition to any "entangling alliances" that might involve the United States in war.

The delegates, in their final business session, chose Philadelphia for the 1940 convention. Philadelphia received 109 votes to 81 for Houston, Tex., and 23 for Los Angeles, Calif.

The week-end program for the conference will reach a climax tomorrow when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will make an address and will present the Spingarn Medal Award to Marian Anderson, Negro contralto.

Most of the resolutions, which in general reasserted the N. A. A. C. P. stand for equal rights for Negroes, were adopted without debate, but the one relating to revision of the Wagner Act inspired a vigorous argument.

One delegate said the association, in advocating changes to prevent discrimination on grounds of race, would be playing into the hands of the National Manufacturers Association. She argued that the manufacturers desired to destroy the act, and that if it were opened to amendments they would "put things in it that would leave no act at all."

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney, argued that amendments already had been offered to the act and that the N. A. A. C. P. stand would not affect the manufacturers. He said the changes proposed by the N. A. A. C. P. were necessary.

In another resolution, the delegates urged President Roosevelt to appoint qualified Negroes to Federal judgeships, to responsible positions in the reorganization of the branches of the Government "now going on," and to membership on the Federal Civil Service Commission and other commissions.

Other resolutions included social security legislation to include all agricultural and domestic workers and "other low-income workers now excluded."

Urged all Negroes to register and vote in 1940 elections, particularly those below the Mason and Dixon Line.

Demanded Congressional action on the anti-lynching bill and asserted "no senator who does not vote for cloture can be regarded as our friend."

Called for equal educational facilities and salaries for Negroes, continuation of the University of Missouri fight, and condemned dis-

Col. Spingarn Was Medal Donor; He Spoke at Des Moines Branch Beginning

New York, N. Y.—Col. Joel E. Spingarn, the second president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and white donor of the Spingarn medal which is presented each year to the most worthy Negro, died Wednesday, July 26, at the age of 64.

Dr. Spingarn, native of New York, was born May 17, 1875, was a scholar, author, orator and publisher.

He was a former professor of comparative literature at Columbia university, one-time candidate for congress, poet, literary critic and executive of a publishing house at Amenia, N. Y.

His title as colonel was received during the World War, with the A. E. F.

Inspiration to Negroes

For many years he had been a friend and an inspiration to Negroes. His Spingarn medal which he founded in 1913 is given each year to the Negro person who has done the most worthy service to his race.

Col. Spingarn was too ill to attend this year's national meeting and in his place, when Mrs. Roosevelt awarded the medal Mrs. Spingarn, his wife, attended the ceremonies.

From 1913 to 1919 he served as chairman of the executive board of the NAACP; from 1919 to 1930 he was treasurer; and in 1930 a year following the death of Morfield Storey, the first national president of the NAACP, Colonel Spingarn was elected to the presidency.

Spoke in Des Moines

Des Moines citizens and especially charter members of the local branch of the NAACP remember Colonel Spingarn as the first speaker at the first meeting of the local branch.

That was in 1915, at the old Corinthian Baptist church building which was then located at Fifteenth and Linden streets, according to Atty. S. Joe Brown, the first president of the local branch.

"It was the inspiration of Dr. Spingarn that caused the local group to increase its membership rapidly," Mr. Brown recalled.

He was introduced at the meeting by the then Gov. George W. Clark. The Des Moines branch of the NAACP, headed by F. O. Morrow telegraphed this week condolences to the family.

File For Entrance In Southern White Universities As N. A. A. C. P. Pushes Drive On Racial Barriers

With eight persons filing applications for entrance to graduate schools in three states for the fall term, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that it will push its drive at once to open colleges in southern and border states to Negroes, in Missouri, Tennessee and Maryland.

All the persons have sought the aid of the N. A. A. C. P. in pressing their cases.

According to the Association, applications are listed in the following categories: Law, 3; biology, 1; sociology, 1; education, 1; chemistry, 1; journalism, 1.

The names of the students and the universities to which they seek admission follow:

University of Tennessee, Knoxville: P. L. Smith, Joseph Michael, law; Clinton Marsh, sociology; Homer L. Saunders, education; Ezra Totten, chemistry, all residents of Knoxville; and Walter S. E. Hardy, Charlotte, N. C., chemistry.

University of Missouri, Columbia: Miss Lucille Bluford, Kansas City, Mo., journalism.

University of Maryland, Baltimore: William Murphy, Baltimore, law.

The N. A. A. C. P. announcement said that L. A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard University and a member of the Association's national

legal committee, will handle the University of Tennessee cases. He will be assisted by the law firm of Cowan and Looby, of Nashville. Ransom is scheduled to go to Nashville September 19 to prepare the ground for court action.

Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N. A. A. C. P., will handle the case of Miss Bluford at the University of Missouri. He is expected to leave shortly for Columbia, Mo.

It was also stated that Houston plans to seek further court action in the Lloyd Gaines case. The U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision December 12, 1938, ordering the University of Missouri to open its law school to Gaines or offer him identical training within the state. Since that time the Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed its former ruling.

In line with the high court's decision. The State of Missouri has appropriated some \$200,000 in an effort to establish a law school at Lincoln University at Jefferson City for Negro students. Houston will seek a hearing in the State Supreme Court in an effort to determine whether the state of Missouri has complied with the high court's decision.

Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. will handle the case of William Murphy involving the University of Maryland, the N. A. A. C. P. stated.

Murphy's case, if he is denied admission, will represent the second time that the Association has gone to court in an effort to force this

border state to admit Negroes to its law school.

In 1935 the N. A. A. C. P. won a victory at the hands of the State Supreme Court of Maryland in the Murray case. The court ruled at that time that no adequate training in law was available for Negroes in Maryland comparable to that offered by the state university, and ordered the school to admit Donald Murray. The University complied and Murray was graduated from the school, June 1938. This week he passed the Maryland State bar, the N. A. A. C. P. learned.

Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P.'s national legal committee, in a statement issued here said that William H. Hastie, former federal district judge for the Virgin Islands, now dean of the Howard University Law School, and Edward P. Lovett, attorney connected with the United States Housing Administration, would be associated with the organization's defense of these cases. "This is our answer," declared Mr. Spingarn, "to the question as to how we shall follow up the Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines' case."

Urging the public to send funds for carrying forward these and other cases in the association's educational program, Mr. Spingarn added:

"In our fight to correct the evils in our educational system both as they affect the ability of Negro citizens to gain an education and to be paid equally for their services when they become a part of the teaching personnel in the school system, it is necessary to be realistic about the cost of this fight.

"Because we carried the Gaines case to the U. S. Supreme Court at the same time other education cases were being fought, we are now faced with a \$4,000 deficit in this phase of our work. Within the next six weeks we will need to spend more than \$1,000 in court costs, printing and travel expenses. All of our lawyers except Mr. Marshall, who is a regular member of our legal staff, are serving without pay. With this fine example before us, and the excellent cooperation of our members and the public as a whole, we feel that all will understand the pressing need which makes us come forward again to ask that funds be sent immediately to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, in order that this fight, which affects millions of Negro youth and brings thousands of dollars in wages to Negro teachers, may be carried on with vigor."

N.A.A.C.P. - 1939

THE N. A. A. C. P. AND NEW YORK

It was interesting to us to note that both the governor and the lieutenant-governor of New York state were members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These two high state officials are no "mere members" of that organization, but are officials, in that they are members of the Board of Directors which directs the policy of the Association. Then, too, we note among the members on the Board such men as G. Lowell Cabot of Boston, Massachusetts, nephew of the late Senator Cabot Lodge; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose father was a former President of the United States; Senator Arthur Capen of Kansas and other white people of lesser prominence in public affairs.

It was noticeable that no southern white people, men or women, are members of this organization. As we recall, Mr. Charles Nagel of St. Louis was at one time a member of this board, but we do not know whether or not the southern sentiment of Missouri was too strong to allow him to remain a member of this organization.

We make this comment with reference to the absence of any southerners on the national board of the N. A. A. C. P. in order that the question may be generally asked.....why? If the answer is "because of the southern tradition to keep the Negro down," then we again ask the question.....why keep the Negro down? If it is an admitted tradition of the South to keep the Negro down, pray tell us, is it not high time that the people of the South should abandon such traditions in the interest of civilization? Is the South helped....actually helped....in any way.....economically, morally financially or religiously by such traditions? Is it not high time that the South should wake up and fight for the advancement of all the people? Would it not show a sign of "getting away from the horse and buggy days" for white men and women of the South to join in movements to advance colored people? Why is the South the nation's number one economic problem in the eyes of the world today? We think the first answer would be: its people are blinded by racial prejudice. We think that if just that one thing could be overcome or minimized it would go ninety percent toward removing the shackles which hold the South back.

In mentioning this matter we are reminded of the Conference on Human Welfare held recently at Birmingham, Ala. During the conference the wife of the President of the United States suggested to Congressman Luther Patrick that some southern representative in Congress should introduce, fight for and help to put through an anti-lynching bill.

So, today we say: let the thinking white people of the South join the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and make a reality of their word that they are not opposed to the advancement of colored people.

A Supreme Duty

IN its annual roll call there can be no denying that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is entitled to the support of every lover of the sacred cause of justice. That institution needs no introduction in our ranks. It stays on the forefront twenty-four hours per day and three hundred and sixty-five days per year in the challenge of equity for all men. Of the many enterprises, worthy in every respect, it stands in a field of its own. It has been known since its advent on the old field vacated by such organizations as the Freedmen's Bureau and the old Abolition societies of bygone days, to go forward in the fight for equal opportunity for human kind. It has braved the unpopularity common to such organizations and has made for itself a lasting place among the strong conservative organizations intensely and genuinely American.

Therefore, the NAACP needs no introduction in any quarter. It is the people's organization and is engaged in fighting the people's battles.

Only recently it made a test case before the Supreme Court of this nation in behalf of the colored youth of the southland, denied equal opportunity in the educational set up of the states, supported by the common taxes of all the people. That decision gained from the court is now record and hundreds of young people are fixing their eyes on what should long have been theirs. In fact that is the greatest decision in the era of our freedom.

There are numerous other cases carried to the higher courts with equal results.

The small sum asked of this community should be forthcoming without any effort on the part of the sponsors. It would be a burning shame if the amount is not forthcoming. Every red-blooded American, who believes in the grand principles upon which this government was founded and by which it must survive, should regard this a golden opportunity.

Just as the country could not endure half slave and half free it cannot go on sponsoring opportunity for one group and denying the other, while it is being equally taxed for the support of public institutions.

There are many gestures made by those higher up which is convincing proof that the heads of the nation are on our side. Our country is awakening to a great sense of justice. It is fast realizing that it cannot hold on to its good offices as an outstanding example for other nations and a lash upon the heads of those who generate un-Christian sentiments among certain of their subjects.

In the face of what the heads of this government is doing for justice to all groups and members of the congress are doing periodically for the passage of an anti-lynching bill, it would be encouraging for our group to do its part in the great cause before it in supporting the organization that is doing so much to bring pressure on those in authority.

A strong pull and our objective is achieved. We cannot fail and only opportunity in which we have to effectively express our heartfelt gratitude and solicit in the future the goodwill and manly efforts of those who are on the forefront and who can and will fight our battles.

NAACP In Report Meeting Friday Night At YMCA

The next report meeting of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP will be held Friday night, 7:30 o'clock, at the Butler Street YMCA. E. Luther Brooks, president of the Association, and Miss Hattie V. Feger, chairman of the membership drive, are urging all workers to come out and make a report.

The Atlanta Branch has a quota of \$750 to send to the National Office in order to be on the honor roll.

The workers are urged to get in touch with their captains and report their money and progress to them.

All workers and captains should come to the report meeting for more literature and envelopes. In the event you will not be able to attend the report meeting arrangements can be made to have a representative of the NAACP call for your report. Call the secretary, Miss Laura Duffy at Walnut 7550. If there are any persons in the city that would like to work and help with the drive we shall be more than pleased to hear from you and bring you your material,' the president said Wednesday.

Walter White Pleads for Aid So Work May Go on

Urges Support of NAACP

NAACP Secretary Packs Church; Urges Negro Press for Entrance In White Universities of South

After outlining the objectives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and revealing some of the immediate plans for adjusting political, social, economic and educational differentials that hamper the progress of the Negro race, Walter White, executive secretary of the association, made an eloquent plea for support of the local NAACP membership drive and declared that unless the organization finds new resources, some phases of its program will have to be sacrificed.

The dynamic and forceful speaker, acknowledged as one of the ablest lobbyists and the race's most influential representative in Washington, attracted one of the largest crowds ever to attend a mass meeting here and packed St. John's A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon. The occasion was the opening of the branch membership drive.

Declaring that the vitriolic attacks on himself by Virginia's Senator Carter Glass were made because he was a living symbol of millions of white and colored citizens of the country who were determined to keep the Constitution as something more than a scrap of paper, Mr. White asserted that Democracy was still a moving force. He added that he considered the Senator's attacks a tribute to the organization of Negroes and whites.

SOUTH DRAINED

The fact that the South is one of the most backward sections of the entire world was attributed by the speaker to loss of energy consumed in hatred and racial bias and to the fact that the best brains of the Southland, both black and white, are drained into other sections.

Referring to the race-baiting aspects of the Hitler regime in Germany, Mr. White pointed out that the Negro sees in the South a miniature reproduction of what is happening in other parts of the world. He suggested that war might come and said that America was

really concerned about the possibility of war.

Mr. White declared that the Negro could make a tremendous contribution to the preservation of democracy by doing a few simple things which he listed as follows: continue to think of problems of minority; push back the horizon and see problems not as isolated but as a part of a whole chaotic tendency; continue to work on immediate problems; and attack problems with unity and without compromise.

TO CONTINUE FIGHT

The speaker pledged that the NAACP would, among other things, specifically continue the struggle for equitable distribution of school funds and for the political emancipation of the Negro.

Mr. White devoted considerable time to discussion of the differentials that exist in the educational system in this country. Dealing first with the problems created by the recent Supreme Court decision in the Gaines vs. University of Missouri case, promoted by the NAACP, the speaker observed that whites and Negroes were faced with new race problems as a result of the ruling. He pointed out that the solution would require intelligent approach by both whites and Negroes. He then discussed the idea of separate plants for the education of both races on the graduate or professional level.

Mr. White declared that it is not sound economically to duplicate the plants since adequate professional schools are very expensive and the educational budgets of Southern states are already strained to the limit.

URGES ADMITTANCE

Declaring his faith in the inherent good intentions of white people generally, the speaker told his audience that it developed that the students of the University of Missouri were anxious that Lloyd Gaines attend the school and went on record as approving the Supreme Court ruling in articles which appeared in their own newspaper.



Walter F. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, who last Sunday launched the Norfolk NAACP membership drive with a stirring plea for support at a mass meeting at St. John A. M. E. Church in Norfolk. Mr. White conferred with the executive committee of the Norfolk branch and spoke at Hampton Institute while in Tidewater. He outlined the NAACP program and plans.

The NAACP secretary declared of white students in land grant that admittance to the white universities is the goal on which the Negro must keep his eyes.

Pointing out that in the distribution of federal funds for educational purposes the Negro had, in years past, been discriminated against, Mr. White quoted statistics to prove that millions of dollars had been stolen from the Negro student and given to the education

eral funds for educational aid provided the safeguards are not taken out when the bill is in Congress. He urged local citizens to bring as much pressure to bear as possible on representatives and senators to see to it that the Negro school child is protected.

He asserted that "the Negro must get the best education or he will fall behind economically."

In discussing the equalization of teachers salaries Mr. White pointed out glaring differentials in the salaries of teachers. He revealed that a salary suit will be filed in the Norfolk courts within a few days and he reviewed cases in other sections where the NAACP was fighting to get equality. He praised the teachers of Virginia for raising \$4,000 for the Virginia equalization fights.

He urged Norfolknians to get behind the local petitioner, support the NAACP and "fight intelligently, unitedly, and persistently for the things we must have."

DEMOCRACY THREATENED

In concluding he asserted that Democracy was threatened in America. He called attention to the German-American Bund, the K. K. K., the Black Legion, and several anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic organizations. In fighting these and other anti-Negro bigotries, he averred, the NAACP is handicapped by too few workers and too little money.

"Stand with us in the fight for Democracy," he declared.

Mr. White was referred to as "an uncompromising contender for liberty, justice and equality" by Editor P. B. Young of the Journal and Guide, who introduced him.

Master of ceremonies was David Longley. After Mr. White's address, Joseph H. B. Evans, social economist in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. J. M. Tinsley, of Richmond, state president of the NAACP, made brief remarks. The Rev. J. A. Young, pastor of St. John Church, offered the invocation and pronounced the benediction.

Jerry O. Gilliam, president of the Norfolk branch, and Melvin O. Alston, chairman of the local campaign committee, directed the solicitation of memberships. They were assisted by officers of the local branch.

It was announced that 112 Norfolk teachers had subscribed to the current campaign which started Sunday and will last for at least two weeks.

The Booker T. Washington High School Choral Club rendered music.

Roscoe Jackson, of Richmond, president of the Negro Democratic League of that city, and J. S. Collins, vice president of the Richmond branch, NAACP, were introduced to the audience.

WARNS AUDIENCE

Mr. White revealed that the new Larabee-Thomas educational bill which will replace the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill will provide safeguards against discrimination in states where separate school systems are maintained and will guarantee equitable distribution of fed-

N. A. A. C. P. Session Speakers Point Out Ills Attributable To Low Wages Paid in Nation

The idea that discrimination against the Negro springs from economic grounds more than from purely racial differences threaded through discussions of the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here yesterday.

Several speakers touched upon this suggestion in the course of the first full day of the conference—a day that was assigned to examining economic problems that beset the Negro race.

It was mentioned first yesterday morning by S. H. Dykstra of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, in his discussion of the "General Economic and Social Significance of Low Wages."

"Always Economic"

The "determining characteristics of the race problem," Mr. Dykstra said, always have been "economic in origin."

At last night's mass meeting in the Fifth Street Baptist Church, where the conference is being held, the idea recurred in different form in the speech of Elmer Anderson Carter, member of the appeals board of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund, on economic opportunity and employment.

He conceded that the Negro's difficulty in getting into industrial employment was partly racial, but he maintained there were other important deterrent factors. One of these is the fact that Negroes constitute a minority group, he said.

Some employers are sympathetic to the Negro, Mr. Carter said, but hesitate to hire him because of fears "that he might impede production in some way." The attitude of some labor unions, in their desire to protect themselves and maintain their wage level, not particularly against the Negro, but against others as well, also hurts the Negro's job chances, he added.

Sees Possibilities

If industry booms again, there will be many more chances for Negro workers, and the "rigorous exclusion" will be softened, he predicted. But if industry fails to come back, he said, the Negro will remain frozen into a condition of semipauperism.

One way of showing the value of Negroes to private industry is to show how they perform in public jobs, he said. He spoke of the New York policy of placing Negroes in public jobs according to their place on civil service lists. In the New York public jobs it has been shown that Negroes and whites work together satisfactorily, he said.

Mr. Dykstra pointed out that it has been the Negro's lot in this country to be the marginal worker—that usually the Negro is the first to be laid off and the last to be taken back to work. Racial animosity has been caused by the



—Staff Photos.

AT N. A. A. C. P. SESSIONS HERE—Among leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is holding its thirtieth annual conference here, are (left to right, top photo) Charles H. Houston of Washington, special counsel; Roy Wilkins of New York, assistant secretary of the association; Walter White of New York, executive secretary, and Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, former Federal judge of the Virgin Islands. Exhibits at the conference headquarters, Fifth Street Baptist Church, show various phases of N. A. A. C. P. work and other programs. In lower photo, Rev. W. M. Oliver of Oklahoma examines the housing exhibit.

feeling that the Negro may become "a dangerous competitor" for the white man's job, he asserted.

Leaving Agriculture

Emphasizing the trend of the Negro worker away from agriculture to factory employment, Mr. Dykstra said urbanization changes in the last 30 years have for the Negro been "swifter, more

hazardous, made under greater difficulties, and its effects more revolutionary."

The Negro stands to benefit greatly from the wage-hour act because he has been the marginal worker, Mr. Dykstra said. The Negro can be just as efficient as the white worker, and there can be no justification in the long run for the argument that the Negro should be paid less because he is less efficient, he said. In a discussion of low-income farming, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the sociology department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., pointed to areas of "rural

slums" in the South caused mostly by meager farm incomes. One of the areas includes the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, he said. Another is the "cotton belt."

Discussing at length the farm tenancy troubles of the cotton belt, Dr. Johnson proposed a long-range program of remedy that would include:

Diversified crop production, so as to protect the soil and be the basis of a better standard of living; adequate legislative reforms to protect the tenant and landlord in improvements to buildings and land; strict enforcement of the large body of tenancy legislation now on the books, and assistance to tenants who are ambitious to become landowners.

"Not Adequate"

"We must recognize that the mere changing of laws regulating landlord and tenant relations in the South is not adequate for changing the actual relationship between the parties," he said.

"The habits and traditions of men change slowly, and customary practices are often stronger than the law of the land. Yet, the laws and statutes are the rules of the game, and it is within these rules that we must work for the improvement of the Negro agricultural masses."

There was some argument at yesterday afternoon's panel on security laws as to whether the Federal Government or the States should have more control. One delegate said the social security laws are still inadequate, but that the country is better off than it was without any such laws.

Reviewing the organization of tobacco stemmers in Richmond, James Jackson declared that their unionization has resulted in annual wage increases of about \$50,000 for some 4,000 Negro workers. The stemmers' unionization has stimulated other Negro groups to take courage and work for their own interests, he said.

Participating in last night's panel on economic opportunity and employment with Mr. Carter were Mrs. Wenonah Bond Logan of New York State Employment Service and David Clendenin of New York, Workers Defense League representative. Roy Wilkins of New York, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., presided.

The conference today will consider health and education problems. Tonight, the N. A. A. C. P. merit medal will be presented to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch.

EDITORIAL

The Future of the NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is again launching its annual membership drive. Usually this campaign perks up our race pride and is the incentive for an editorial acquainting our readers with a few good reasons why they should belong to the association. However, this year our ardor is somewhat dampened, not because we think the association has fallen from grace, but because the affairs of the local branch are in what is generally referred to as "a mess."

Unfortunately for the Seattle chapter, the Rev. Fred A. Hughes, who is now president, will terminate his duties here in November, leaving the association's affairs in the hands of the vice president, who happens to be a woman. We have the utmost respect for the ability, integrity and sincerity of the vice president, but past experience has taught us that the presidency of an NAACP branch is a job for a two-fisted hard-cussin' man. Especially is this true in branches where there is an abundance of hard work to be done. Certainly there is much to be done by the local chapter and we are afraid the responsibility is too much for a woman.

Another dark cloud on the horizon of the local branch is a scarcity of men capable of doing a bang-up job of steering the chapter over troubled seas, and for that reason one of our civic spirited women may find herself forced into the job. There are men with the necessary qualifications but a look at the record of past performances indicates they are not ready to assume the responsibility.

As we said before, the incoming president will find much work to do. However, we can think of no better start than the organization of a junior branch. We make this suggestion because public notice has already been given that a movement is afoot to organize such a branch. But, because the movement was started without the seal of approval of the parent body, by persons affiliated with other organizations whose activities are not in keeping with the policies of the NAACP, we maintain organization of juniors is imperative. We suggest that every member of the local chapter of the association show a keen interest in the election of future officers, for the work of the association within the next few years will have a definite bearing on the future of the Negro in Seattle.

Mrs. Spingarn Named Daily Worker Board To Board Of NAACP

NEW YORK—(SWS)—Mrs. Amy Spingarn, widow of the late Joel E. Spingarn, former president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will fill out her husband's unexpired term on the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced here. 9-28-39

Mr. Spingarn died at his home here July 26. His term on the board did not expire until December 31, 1941. Mrs. Spingarn, long an ardent worker for the Association together with her husband,

is a life member of the organization, and has contributed financial support to its work for a number of years.

During 1925 and 1926 she donated more than \$1,200 for prizes in literature and art to Negro artists and writers. Arna Bontemps, Langston Hughes, Randolph Edmonds, Willis Richardson, John F. Mathews, Eulaie Spence and Aaron Douglas are among those who have received the Amy Spingarn awards. The prizes were distributed through the Crisis magazine, official organ of the association.

Cincinnati Secretary Removed By National Board N. A. A. C. P.

March 27, 1939.
New York.

To Board of Directors and
Officers of the Cin'ti. O.,
Branch N. A. A. C. P.

The board of directors has considered the situation of the branch in Cincinnati and has received the report of the assistant secretary, who visited Cincinnati early in January. The board has noted that even after formal charges were filed by the executive committee asking for the removal of Miss Anne Smith as secretary of the branch, the national office staff made an effort to have the Cincinnati branch adjust the differences with Miss Smith in the hope that formal action might be avoided. This was unsuccessful.

According to all the correspondence in the office and to the report of the assistant secretary, the dispute occurred over Miss Smith's record of the meeting of the executive committee on January 26, 1938. At that meeting, the executive committee considered a difference which existed between the amount reported in the recently-held membership campaign and the amount on deposit in the bank.

The executive committee, on motion of Attorney Theodore Berry, voted to appoint an auditing committee to investigate the financial situation and to report back on what it discovered about the handling of funds. There is no dispute between Miss Smith and the committee on whether this action was taken. It is recorded in the account of the meeting which Miss Smith made and is admitted by members of the executive committee. Therefore, both parties to the dispute admit that there was a discrepancy in the funds and that an investigation was to be undertaken to discover all about it.

At the next meeting of the execu-

tive committee following the January 26 meeting, Miss Smith, as secretary, read her minutes of the January 26 meeting, and after she had finished members of the executive committee objected to the minutes and directed her to correct them so as to eliminate all conversation and personal exchanges which had taken place on January 26, and have the minutes record simply that the committee had discussed the discrepancy in funds and had appointed an auditing committee to bring in a report.

The minutes of the January 26 meeting, as read by Miss Smith, named names and practically accused a member of the executive committee of embezzling funds of the association. It was the position of the executive committee that this record, containing the long controversy that Miss Smith has a personal animus toward the individual whom she accused, and this personal attitude further complicated the straightening out of the situation.

In this whole controversy there has arisen no question of the competence or integrity of Miss Smith, who is a person of excellent repute in Cincinnati, occupying a responsible position as a social work executive. After having considered all the available material on the controversy, the national board of directors directs that Miss Smith be removed from the post of secretary of the Cincinnati O., branch because of the charges made against her by the executive committee, to wit:

1. Refusal to correct and re-write minutes of branch proceedings of Jan. 26, 1938, as ordered executive committee,
2. Continued absence from all executive committee (seven in number) since Feb. 17, 1938, without explanation,
3. Demonstrated non-cooperation and hostility toward the executive committee to the handicap of its program in Cincinnati, and that she be directed to turn over all records in her possession to the president of the branch and members of the executive committee.

As has been indicated above, there was no attempt on the part of executive committee to conceal the fact that there had been careless handling of funds and that an auditing committee had been appointed to investigate. The executive committee insisted only that no person should be accused of theft without incontrovertible proof.

Subsequently, the auditing committee made a written report to the branch accounting for all monies. The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. wishes to emphasize that it insists upon and requires the most meticulous handling of membership dues and other funds contributed by the public and that it in no way condones even the careless handling of funds such as has been indicated in the Cincinnati case.

It has been disclosed throughout the long controversy that Miss Smith has a personal animus toward the individual whom she accused, and this personal attitude further complicated the straightening out of the situation.

In this whole controversy there has arisen no question of the competence or integrity of Miss Smith, who is a person of excellent repute in Cincinnati, occupying a responsible position as a social work executive.

After having considered all the available material on the controversy, the national board of directors directs that Miss Smith be removed from the post of secretary of the Cincinnati O., branch because of the charges made against her by the executive committee, to wit:

1. Refusal to correct and re-write minutes of branch proceedings of Jan. 26, 1938, as ordered executive committee,
2. Continued absence from all executive committee (seven in number) since Feb. 17, 1938, without explanation,
3. Demonstrated non-cooperation and hostility toward the executive committee to the handicap of its program in Cincinnati, and that she be directed to turn over all records in her possession to the president of the branch and members of the executive committee.

The board of directors suggests

that, in view of the fact that this controversy has held up all activity of the Cincinnati branch for more than a year and that the regular time for the election of officers has passed, with the situation such that no election could have been held, the members of the branch who were paid up for the year 1938 be notified of an election of officers and that a membership campaign be instituted at the earliest possible moment following the election of new officers. It should be understood that the new officers will serve until the regularly scheduled time for election.

Very sincerely yours,

ROY WILKINS,

Assistant Secretary.

IRONICAL POSTSCRIPT TO AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE

The following editorial from The Norfolk Virginia-Pilot is a lesson in good manners, good taste and good sense, above all a lesson in sound Americanism:

"The closing session of the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held at the Mosque in Richmond on July 2. It will have as its principal features an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the bestowal on Marian Anderson, celebrated Negro contralto, of the Spingarn gold medal which, since 1914, has been awarded 'to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.'"

"The honor is among the highest offered under Negro auspices as a reward for Negro achievement. In past years it has been won by such eminent individuals as William Stanley Braithwaite, William E. Burghardt DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin, George W. Carver, Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson and Robert R. Moton. No one will question the appropriateness of awarding the 1938 medal to the great artist who is to be honored at the Richmond ceremony.

"But the ceremony will have its aspect of monumental irony. It will be staged in the largest hall (privately-owned) of a Southern city, hard on the heels of the refusal of the governing board of the D. A. R.-owner, Constitution Hall to rent it to the Negro singer for a concert in the Capital of the

Mobile, Ala., Press
June 23, 1939

TO SELECT DELEGATES FOR NATIONAL PARLEY

Delegates to the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will be held in Richmond, Va., June 27-July 2, will be selected at a meeting of the Mobile Branch of the organization to be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Colored Community Center. All members in good standing have the right to nomination.

United States. The irony will be emphasized by the presence, on the same platform, of the wife of the President of the United States within a few weeks of her public announcement that she was resigning her membership in a patriotic organization because of disagreement with its policies. She has no doubt that her resignation is from the D. A. R. and that it was prompted by its refusal, for racial reasons, to permit the Negro artist to give a concert in its ornate, tax-free hall.

The Richmond episode will be a salutary postscript to a race-relations chapter which has excited national condemnation and in which the Daughters of the American Revolution can take no pride. Ironical though it be, the reply to that manifestation of racial prickly heat triumphing over the claims of universal art, could not be made with better effect than in a representative city of the South."

only auditorium (save one which is the property of the Washington School Board) large enough to take care of the ex-

N.A.A.C.P. SOUTHERN BRANCHES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING



Delegates to the fourth annual meeting of the southern branches of the N.A.A.C.P. held recently in Birmingham, Ala. Representing six of the states with large Negro populations, the conference agreed upon a definite procedure to be followed in efforts to correct

the major problems affecting the race. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Senator Arthur Capper and A. Philip Randolph were among those sending greetings.

Other prominent whites who will speak are Paul Stauffer, Tulsa, and William F. Hixson, Workers' Alliance secretary, Oklahoma City.

A special feature of the three-day conference will be the 30-minute musical staged each night by the Douglass High School band and glee club. The glee club is under the direction of Mrs. Z. M. Harris.

The Wewoka local branch members under the direction of Attorney M. L. Thompson, have made elaborate plans to take care of the delegation, which will be the largest attendance of the previous meetings.

Colored Association Opens Office Here

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced yesterday that the organization has opened an office at 1011 D street northwest. Election of the executive committee and delegates to the annual conference at Richmond, Va. will be held at a business meeting at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Twelfth street Y. M. C. A.

Entire Family Of Marian Anderson Joins N.A.A.C.P.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16—The entire family of Marian Anderson, Philadelphia's gift to the concert stage, joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week, as the annual membership campaign of the Philadelphia branch came to a close in a rally at the Southwest Y.W.C.A.

These memberships from the household of the world famous contralto made a total of 180 new members and cash paid in of \$1,819.22. Philadelphia broke its own records registering more members and more money this year than ever before.

Only Detroit, Washington and Richmond now lead Philadelphia in branch memberships. It is possible that the present figure will be boosted, the campaign director, G. James Fleming believes.

Not only is Marian Anderson a member of the National Association through the national office, but recently she contributed a substantial part of the proceeds of one of her New York concerts. Now her mother, Mrs. Anna D. Anderson; her sisters, Miss Alyce Anderson, and Mrs. Ethel DePriest, and her 3-year-old nephew, James Anderson DePriest are all members.

Many Prominent White Speakers to Address Annual Session of State N.A.A.C.P.

"Against the Tide" to be Subject of Miss Vilona Cutler, Y. W. C. A. Executive

Wewoka Band and Glee Club to Furnish Music For Occasion

"Against the Tide" will be the subject of an interesting address to be delivered by Miss Vilona Cutler, executive secretary of the Oklahoma City Women's Christian Association, on Friday evening, April 28, in the Douglass High School Auditorium, Wewoka, on the second evening of the fifth annual conference of the Southern Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Mabel Holzchue, president of the Oklahoma City Y. W. C. A. will also be a platform guest on this occasion.

Another prominent official to appear on the program is Houston A. Wright, state director of the National Youth Administration, who will speak on "Youth Night," according to Miss Vida Lois Milton, director of the Youth Council of the N. A. C. P. The youth sessions will be held Saturday, April 29 in the Douglass school auditorium.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 25, 1939

800 Delegates Expected in City to Open Annual Conference on Colored People

A mass meeting at 8 P. M. Tuesday in the Mosque will open the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, and there will be 800 delegates from 32 States among the anticipated crowd of 5,000 persons.

The conference, to run from Tuesday night through Sunday, will be marked by addresses by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor Price, Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority; Mayor Bright, S. H. Dykstra of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, and others.

Perhaps the outstanding event of the conference will be the presentation by Mrs. Roosevelt of the association's Spingarn gold medal award for 1938 to Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer. This will take place at the closing meeting in the Mosque at 5 P. M. Sunday.

Mrs. Roosevelt's address and Miss Anderson's response will be broadcast over NBC and CBS chains. Accompanying the First Lady to Richmond will be Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the secretary of the Treasury, and her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson.

24th to Get Medal

Other speakers on the Sunday program will be Governor Price, Walter White, executive secretary of the association, and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field secretary.

Marian Anderson is the twenty-fourth person to receive the medal, given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

The N. A. A. C. P. is the oldest and most powerful civil rights group among Negroes in the country. It has 25 branches in Virginia. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the association, which has a membership of more than 2,000, will be host to the conference.

The keynote of the conference, with a review of the organization's main accomplishments, will be sounded Tuesday night by Judge William H. Hastie, former judge in the Virgin Islands.

Other speakers on the opening night will be Mr. Straus, USHA administrator, and Samuel B. Solomon of Miami, Fla., who organized and led the Negro voters of that city to the polls to vote May 2 in defiance of threats made by the Ku-Klux Klan.

Talks and discussions by many white and colored speakers will center around these topics: the Negro in health, housing, job security, education, the vote and civil rights. All sessions except Tuesday's and Sunday's will be held at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Fifth and Jackson Streets.

Low wages and low income farming will be discussed on Wednesday by S. H. Dykstra of the wage and hour division, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Lester B. Granger and Howard Kester. A panel discussion on economic security will be led by Edward S. Lewis of Baltimore. Other speakers will tell of the work of the New Negro Alliance in Washington and of the organization of tobacco workers in Richmond. Elmer A. Carter of the New York Unemployment Appeals Board will conduct a discussion on economic opportunity.

Health and housing problems will be considered at the general session Thursday with Dr. John B. West of New York and Harold Lett of Newark, N. J., as the discussion leaders.

One of the most interesting of the group discussions is expected to occur Thursday afternoon, when Thurgood Marshall, T. G. Nutter, Enolia McMillan and Lester B. Granger will speak on the general subject of education.

Friday afternoon civil rights will be discussed by Hubert T. Lelany, James M. Nabrit, Leon A. Ransom and Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton. This session will be presided over by P. B. Young Sr. of Norfolk.

To Give Merit Medal

On Friday morning, William Pickens, director of branches of the N. A. A. C. P., will preside at a session on problems of branch organization.

The Saturday morning session will be the business meeting at which resolutions will be adopted and the time and place of the 1940 conference determined.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the association's board of direc-

tors, will speak on the national public health program Thursday night, and Charles H. Houston of the association's legal staff will discuss the implications of the University of Missouri case.

Also at the Thursday night meeting, the Merit Medal, awarded annually for distinguished service in the performances of N. A. A. C. P. work, will be awarded to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch, for his continuous activity as president, bringing the branch from 202 members to 2,200, and for his work in organizing the Virginia State Conference of Branches.

The principal speaker at the Friday night session, which has been designated as youth night, will be Dr. Arthur Raper, research director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation at Atlanta. Other short talks will be given by Edward Strong, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, James H. Robinson and W. Wilberoy Wells of Richmond.

One of the features of the conference will be a luncheon Friday celebrating the 21 years of service which Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, has given to the organization. At that luncheon, reports are to be received from branches of contributions to the legal defense fund of the association in honor of his service.

Another feature will be the youth fellowship dinner Friday night. Still another entertainment arranged for the branches is the living newspaper play, "Place: America," which has been written especially for this conference and which covers the central philosophy and some of the main events in the 30-year history of the N. A. A. C. P. It will be produced by the Richmond Community Theatre players under direction of Thomas Richardson.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 2, 1939

Philadelphia Gets 1940 Convention

Delegates to the thirtieth annual conference of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday urged revision of the Wagner labor relations act so as to prevent discrimination on grounds of race, deplored anti-Semitism and went on record against this country's entering any "entangling alliances" that might involve it in war.

These points and others were covered in resolutions adopted in the final business session of the conference in Fifth Street Baptist Church here yesterday morning.

The delegates chose Philadelphia for the 1940 N. A. A. C. P. convention. Philadelphia got 109 votes to 81 for Houston, Texas, and 23 for Los Angeles.

Most of the resolutions, which in general reasserted the N. A. A. C. P. stand for equal rights for Negroes, were adopted without debate, but the one about Wagner act changes inspired a vigorous interchange of argument.

Differ on Changes

One delegate said the association would be playing into the hands of the National Manufacturers' Association if it recommended any changes in the labor act. She argued that the manufacturers wanted to destroy the act, and that if it were opened to amendments, they would "put things in it that would leave no act at all."

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney, replied that amendments already had been offered to the act, and that the N. A. A. C. P. stand would not affect the manufacturers. He said that the changes proposed by the N. A. A. C. P. are necessary. He cited instances where he said established unions are forcing Negroes out of jobs because the union would not permit Negroes to be members. He said the Railroad Brotherhoods, by obtaining bargaining recognition for their union with union shop clauses, were pushing Negro railroad workers out of work.

He proposed an amendment to the resolution that would urge States to adopt "little Wagner Acts" including non-discrimination clauses, and the amended resolution was adopted. It recommended changing the Wagner act so as specifically to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, creed and color and prevent unions with color bars from becoming the sole bargaining agents for their respective industries. The resolution also urged the appointment

of a Negro to the National Labor Relations Board.

Peace Stressed

The resolution on "social and international relations" deplored Nazi and Fascists attacks on the Jews, extended sympathy to all minority groups and deplored "anti-Semitism tendencies in America."

Another resolution put the association on record to use all means to preserve peace and keep this country from forming "any entangling alliances."

In other resolutions, the association:

Recommended Social Security legislation to include all agricultural and domestic workers and "other low income workers now excluded."

Suggested at least one Negro be named on all local housing authorities, protested racial discrimination in FHA and other Government loan agencies.

Opposed any cut in WPA and NYA work funds and asked continuance of the Federal Arts Project.

Urged all Negroes to register and vote in 1940 elections, particularly those below the Mason and Dixon line.

Demanded congressional action on the antilynching bill and asserted "no Senator who does not vote for cloture can be regarded as our friend."

Hits Service Color Bar

Urged President Roosevelt and other Government officials to give the Negro more representation in administrative agencies.

Condemned discrimination in Army, Navy and other military circles against the Negro, "strongly urged" abolition of color bars in the service and asked that Negroes be given consideration in the expansion of air and other forces because "the Negroes have always fought for their country . . . and want unflinchingly to help protect their country."

Viewed alarmingly "un-American and undemocratic" court rulings upholding restrictive covenants prohibiting the sale or leasing of land to persons of African descent.

Said the Scottsboro case should be fought until the Negroes involved were free from all blame because "the world knows they were wholly innocent."

Called for equal educational facilities and salaries for Negroes continuation of the University of Missouri fight, and condemned discrimination against the Negro

in public health work. After yesterday morning's session, delegates took the afternoon off for a boat ride on the James River. Last night the only event on the conference program was a play, "Place: America," at Armstrong High School. This "living newspaper" drama showed the Negro and his problems through the last 30 years.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
July 3, 1939

News Notes On A Convention

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its meeting in Richmond, adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a negro member of the National Labor Relations Board and of qualified negro lawyers to federal judgeships. We presume, of course, that some of these federal judgeships would be asked for the South, or at least for those Southern states which have negro lawyers at the bar.

Another resolution adopted by the association urged Congress to revise the Wagner labor act "so as to prevent discriminatory practices on the basis of race, creed or color," so as to prohibit labor unions "who have color bars from becoming sole bargaining agencies." This, we presume, would also have a wide effect in the South, as virtually all unions operating in the South—with the exception of those affiliated with the CIO—have color bars of some kind. If the association's request were met by Congress, the railroad brotherhoods would be deprived of their rights as sole bargaining agencies—or so we presume they would, as they operate under certain color restrictions.

As the climactic event of the week-long convention, the association heard a talk by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who at the time presented a medal to the celebrated negro singer, Marian Anderson.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 7, 1939

Extraordinary Coverage

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—May I, on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, express our deep appreciation to The Times-Dispatch for its magnificent coverage of our thirtieth annual convention which closed with that great meeting at the Mosque last Sunday? No previous conference of the association was ever so fully and understandingly reported both in news and editorial columns and through photographs as was this one. We are grateful not only for ourselves but because such excellent treatment of one of our most important national problems goes a long way toward bringing that understanding which must exist if we are to have full democracy in this nation of ours.

May we express special appreciation of the co-operation and intelligent attitude of members of your staff, and especially Mr. Latimer?
WALTER WHITE.

New York, N. Y.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
June 28, 1939

Uphold Ideals, Negroes Urged By Roosevelt

Association Opens Annual Sessions With Address By Nathan Straus

Richmond, June 27.—(AP)—Greetings from President Roosevelt and an assertion that better housing would bring improved health to Negroes and the country at large tonight opened the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The President's message and a talk on slum clearance by Nathan Straus, U. S. Housing Administrator, served as a prelude to five days of discussions and addresses in which delegates will consider social and economic problems. President Roosevelt said in his message that "we delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life, and the part which they have had in the progress of the Nation."

"As an integral group in our American democracy," the Chief Executive said, "we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to carry its burdens, and to partake of its blessings." He expressed the hope that the Negro race "will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction."

Seen As Forward Step

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York, said in a message to the conference that it marked "another forward step of a people whose citizens have contributed a great deal to the progress of this country."

Greetings were received from many other prominent persons, including Prof. Albert Einstein, Governor Lehman, of New York; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Attorney General Frank Murphy, and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York.

Describing the association as a "great American institution," Dewey said he thought of its work as "representing three decades of struggle to make our country aware of certain fundamental types of wrongs and to help right those wrongs. Among these, three phases of that struggle have been particularly significant."

"First: Your association's fight to end disenfranchisement of the Negro citizen is the outstanding effort in America today to pre-

serve the traditional and sacred principle that government derives its just powers from the consent of those governed.

Fight on Lynching Lauded

"Second: Your determined campaign to end lynching would aid our Government in fulfilling its obligation to secure to all citizens the right to life."

"Third: Your efforts to effect those changes in our social and economic organization which will ultimately bring about true racial equality will lessen the constant need for special legislation and obviate the necessity for creating by statute a special category for those of different color or race."

In addition to Straus, speakers tonight's program included Samuel B. Solomon, of Miami, Fla., president of the Negro Citizens Service League, who organized Negro voters of Miami and had them vote in the May 2 primary, despite threats of the Ku Klux Klan.

Another speaker was Judge William H. Hastie, of Washington, first Negro named and confirmed to the Federal judiciary. He resigned this spring as U. S. District judge in the Virgin Islands to become dean of the law school at Howard University.

ANNUAL DRIVE FAILS; BARELY RAISES \$600

Local Branch Has Only \$152 For A Year's Operating Cost

With its campaign over, the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is still in the need of funds, its president, Ira Williams, said in a statement this week.

Obviously disheartened by the poor response of the public to the association's appeal, Mr. Williams threatened to close the organization's office in the Bingham building and to discontinue the program in Chicago.

The campaign which began November 6 and closed December 16, netted a total of \$674.06. Out of this amount, according to Mr. Williams, \$302.65 was sent to the national office of the association in New York city; \$122.41 was paid to

E. Frederick Morrow, branch coordinator of the association who conducted the campaign, as expenses, and \$100 more was paid out for office help, postage and other incidentals in connection with the drive.

Gets Only \$152

After the deduction of these items the local branch has been left with only \$152.41 with which to operate for the next year. This, Mr. Williams claims, is an impossibility. In expressing his dissatisfaction with the response of the public to the appeal of the association, Mr. Williams said.

"In view of the fact that the entire Chicago public has been asked to assist in raising funds for the work of protecting the fundamental civil rights of Negroes, had been broadcast to the public and in view of the fact that every business house on the south side had been asked to help this work and 98 solicitors had been notified of the need of funds, it is inexcusable that Negroes in Chicago do not wish to pay for the work of daily protecting these rights."

Mr. Williams further pointed out that the day is past when just a few people should sacrifice time and energy in order to provide protection for all of the Race in Chicago in as much as the Chicago branch of the N.A.A.C.P. is the only major organization among the Race which is without ANY PAID executives to direct the work.

"This fundamental work has benefited EVERY Negro and no special urge should have to be made for financial support," said every member of the executive committee of the branch at its last meeting. "Due to the fact that after the failure of the Chicago Negroes to respond to this vital work, there seems to be no other alternative but to close the office of the association and stop the battle to make Negroes free in every respect in Chicago."

Ask Final Report

Mrs. Cora Patton, assistant director of the membership drive, this week asked every worker who has been entrusted with the 5,000 subscription envelopes to make an immediate report on all memberships received and a return of all such envelopes and materials entrusted to them so that a final accounting may be made of the drive.

HOUSTON N A A C P PRESIDENT PLAYED BY BRANCH MEMBERS

May Oust Richardson For Giving Support To John N. Garner

Move to Have President Resign
Or Impeached Gains Momentum;
National Office Notified

By VAN PELL EVANS

HOUSTON—(ANP)—The move to have the president of the Houston branch of N.A.A.C.P. resign or be impeached is gaining momentum daily. A large number of the members of the association, members of the executive committee, have expressed themselves as favoring the ousting of C. F. Richardson as head of the association here because of his action of supporting Vice President John Nance Garner for nomination by the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States in 1940. A local weekly paper has asked for either his resignation or impeachment.

"That the executive committee of had accepted full responsibility for the Houston branch of the NAACP the circulation of the circulars. publicly announce that it has not The letter was signed by two vice at any time or place authorized presidents, and the chairman of any of its officers of committeemen legal redress, legislation, publicity or delegates or members to en- and entertainment committees, dorse or issue circulars or travel in The president was reported ill and the interest of the candidacy of did not attend the meeting. the Hon. John Nance Garner, or any other potential candidate of any political party," was the resolution mailed to the national office of the NAACP for the attention of the executive secretary. Walter White, denying its support for Mr. Garner.

The letter which accompanied the resolutions pointed out that the president of the Houston branch, in an executive session,

delegate, made the same comment. The chamber of commerce, merchants and other cities contributed to the expense of the delegation, expecting to get the annual meeting next year.

10 Per Cent Of Negro Population Of Albany Members of NAACP

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than ten per cent of this city's Negro population joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when 300 new members were registered at the close of a seven-day campaign, September 18 according to Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national field secretary of the Association, who conducted the drive.

Division leaders in the drive were Mrs. M. R. Jefferson and E. E. Bonner. "Albany is showing the way for cities of this size throughout the country," Mrs. Lampkin said. Mrs. Lampkin is now in Baltimore, Md. conducting the city's annual campaign.

N.A.A.C.P. to File Mandamus Action

KNOXVILLE, TENN. By — B. Taylor for ANP)—Led by Attorney C. A. Cowan, district representative for the N.A.A.C.P., Joseph Michael, P. L. Smith, Homer L. Saunders, W. S. E. Hardy, Ezra Totten and Clinton Marsh, all of Knoxville, were refused admittance to the graduate school of the University of Tennessee by Dean Smith Tuesday.

Arriving in two cabs, the students went immediately to the office of the dean. Climbing the stairway, they met President Hoskins coming down. He gave them a look of surprise, but con-

tinued on his way without comment.

"It is unlawful for white and colored people to attend school together," said Dean Smith. "If my memory serves me right there is a fine of \$50 and 30 days in jail in Tennessee for violation of this code. The legislature and not this university is the proper place for your complaint."

"We do not want to enter the University of Tennessee per se," said Atty. Cowan, spokesman for the students. "It's not just because it is a white school, what we are asking for is equal educational facilities for Negroes in this state."

"The constitution and the code both forbid Negroes and whites attending school together and we are going to obey the law—the Tennessee law," said Dean Smith. "The next move by these six students is problematical," said Atty. Cowan as they departed.

N.A.A.C.P. Refuses

In reply to an appeal made last week by President Hoskins, of the University, that the N. A. A. C. P. instruct the students to withdraw their applications and accept out-of-state scholarships pending action on the part of the Tennessee Legislature to set up separate facilities within the state, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association made public the following telegram which was sent to Attorney Cowan:

"The N. A. A. C. P. will not accept appeal to prevent admitting qualified Negroes to University of Tennessee. Scholarships for out-of-state work outlawed by U. S. Supreme Court in Gaines decision and not acceptable to Negroes. Proceed with filing of cases of qualified men who refuse scholarships and have been refused admission to University of Tennessee."

Dr. Leon A. Ransom, member of the association's National Legal Committee, said, "We are preparing to file a petition for

mandamus to force the school to open its doors."

NAACP Drive Nets \$2,518.16, 2,031 Members

BALTIMORE

With reports of 2,031 new members and subscriptions totaling \$2,518.16, the membership campaign conducted by the local branch of the NAACP officially ended Tuesday night, at Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Church, Dolphin and Etting Streets.

Cup to Raymond Young

The Navy team, led by Raymond, Young, brought in 1,060 members and \$1,196.20. Mr. Young was awarded a loving cup by the Rev. Robert F. Coates, member of the executive board and pastor of the church. The Army team, led by Mrs. Flor-Raymond Young, reported 916 members and \$1,127.46.



The NAACP Appeals to Its Beneficiaries

THE Norfolk chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has launched its fall membership campaign. At various times during the year, similar special drives are conducted in various cities throughout the United States.

There are valid reasons why every Negro citizen in the United States should pay the \$1 annual membership fee in the NAACP. Membership is not confined to the special pay parity movement such as is being conducted in Norfolk, but is a privilege which is available at all times to every one within mailing distance of the association's New York headquarters. Nowadays people can seldom be convinced by purely abstract arguments, so we will confine ourselves to the practical viewpoint that membership in the NAACP is a commodity, whose absolute economic value must be proven if we are to sell it to our public.

The cost of the commodity is one dollar. What does one get in return? He gets a kind of inclusive protection which cannot be bought for one dollar anywhere on the face of the globe. True we are increasingly protected from insults, we are granted more freedom, we feel, at long last, as a result of the investments of our one dollar membership fee.

But to the practical-minded person, these increases in opportunities for enjoying a fuller life may not be enough. Some of us may demand more. The NAACP program will take care of that too.

Some of the NAACP battles against injustice and discrimination actually put more money in the pockets of its members.

Take the teachers salary suit for an example. If salaries are equalized, the 250 Negro teachers in Norfolk will have annually an additional \$110,000 to spend. This money will find its way through the pockets of Negro citizens and will buy, for the dependents of the teachers and for the community as a whole, more of the commodities which make living worthwhile.

When voting cases are won, Negroes are granted the privilege of participating in the election of office holders and are able to guarantee governmental activities that benefit, in a practical way, the colored voters.

When the Supreme Court rules that job discrimination is illegal and opens up more job opportunities in government circles, the direct beneficiaries are the very people to whom the NAACP makes its appeal for membership fees with which to carry on these cases on a wide front.

New Orleans, La., Item
October 16, 1939

Open Forum Held By Negro Group

Only \$56,000 a year is collected by the Southern conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, J. L. Le Flore, of Mobile, told an open forum conducted by the local branch at a meeting at St. John's Fourth Baptist church yesterday, while members of Negro race in New York alone spend a million dollars for a New Year's celebration.

Le Flore told of the inter-racial co-operation the NAACP has brought about, but pointed out that the progress of the Negro race is not hindered so much by white people as by dissension and petty jealousy among the members of the association themselves. Dr. Aaron Walter Brabier presided at the conference.

Morrow Outlines Plans for NAACP Membership Campaign at Dinner Meeting; Goal is Set at 10,000

E. Frederic Morrow, Coordinator of Branches of the NAACP, sounded a new call to battle in a stirring address delivered to captains and workers in the annual membership drive of the Chicago branch which opened yesterday. The meeting took the form of a dinner at the Perfect East Shop, 410 E. 4th Street. It was under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. Cora Patton, chairman.

Mr. Morrow came here from the National Office to conduct the drive. The goal is 10,000 new members. It is felt in view of the outstanding work of the branch this year, that Chicago will rally to the call to reach the goal.

The speaker congratulated the branch for its effective work the past year, but pointed out that

this was only a drop in the bucket if complete emancipation of Chicago Negroes was to be achieved. He stressed the necessity for an "inclusive Program" that would include "all the people." No program can be effective that does not include all the people, he said. In this connection, he pointed out the recent activities of the Association in the deep South, because of the realization that the nine millions of Negroes below the Mason-Dixon Line must be included in the emancipation program. He called for the launching of a new crusade, that would have for its purpose, the granting and guaranteeing of complete citizenship rights to all the Negroes everywhere.

Mr. Ira W. Williams, the president of the branch presided. There were many prominent Chicagoans in the audience.

50 Groups Will Aid NAACP

Organization Seeking To

Prevent Bias
Daily Worker 12-7-39
NEW YORK (SNS)

Formation of a coordinating committee comprising representatives of national organizations, to support the fight to insure equitable distribution of Federal moneys in proposed health legislation sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, which is to come before Congress next month, was voted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's committee on administration at a meeting held here Saturday, November 23.

According to a letter sent out to more than fifty civic, welfare, labor, fraternal, medical, nursing and religious organizations throughout the country, the committee will function similarly to a National Coordinating Committee formed in 1938, which succeeded in securing the inclusion of safeguards in the Harrison-Thomas-Larrabee Federal aid to Education Bill to insure equitable distribution of federal moneys for education in those states where separate schools for Negroes are required by law.

Charles H. Houston, member of the N. A. A. C. P.'s national legal committee, who testified at hearings held on the federal education bill before the Senate Committee on education and labor last March, was present at the meeting. It is probable that Mr. Houston will play an important part in the work of the new committee.

Organization of the committee is the outgrowth of the work of Dr. Louis T. Wright, of New York, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P.

board of directors, who testified before the Senate sub-committee which held hearings on the Wagner health bill last May. At that time Dr. Wright set forth the association's proposed amendment to the bill which calls for a federal appropriation of \$80,000,000 the first year and larger sums thereafter. The amendment calls for:

"A just and equitable apportionment or distribution of the several funds, provided under this act, for the benefit of the minority racial group in a state which maintains separate health facilities for such minority and racial groups not less than the proportionate need that each minority racial group in such state bears to the needs of the total population of that state.

The amendment would affect the operation of the bill in each of its four sections, which include: grants to states for maternal and child welfare, public health work and investigation, hospitals and health centers, and medical care for illness and insurance against loss of wages during periods of temporary illness.

In its report on the establishment of a national health program, the Senate committee affirmed the association's position in section 7 of its report, which reads as follows:

"PROTECTION OF MINORITY POPULATION GROUPS. It has been urged upon our committee by witnesses who have testified at our hearings that there should be explicit provisions added to the bill to safeguard the interests of minority groups in the population. It has been suggested that the approval of State plans should require that in States where separate health facilities are maintained for separate races there shall be no discrimination, by reason of race, creed, or color, against any group of people in the provision of services to be received, remuneration for services furnished or payment of benefits. Our committee believes that there should be just and equitable allocation of funds according to the needs for services, and will study carefully the amendments suggested to carry out these purposes."

The N. A. A. C. P. letter sent out to national organizations points out that while the Senate committee's report represents a step in the right direction "such recommendations are not self-enacting and it is not sufficient merely to have this principle of protection of minority rights recognized by the committee, gratifying though it is. This principle must be written into the bill itself, which means that the work

something which should spur active join in a unified activity behind the support on the part of all groups fight, that would include financial aid as well as moral support. The letter made it clear that support of passage of the bill if it includes these safeguards. Pointing to this fact as letter urged these organizations to

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
July 17, 1939

Far Too Radical for Us

IS THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People planning an offensive against the South's long-established practice of segregating white and colored children in the public schools? Its spokesmen haven't said so in unambiguous language, but altogether too many signs point in that direction.

Consider the address of CHARLES H. HOUSTON, the association's able special counsel, at the recent convention of the organization in Richmond. He stated flatly that nothing would satisfy the N. A. A. C. P. but admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of the State universities. "There can be no compromise now upon this question," he declared. "It is not a question of wanting to sit in the same classroom with white students. It is a question of vindicating one's citizenship." In other words, even if a Southern State goes to the great expense of providing adequate graduate and professional institutions exclusively for Negroes, the association will still fight for admission to that State's university.

And if admission to the graduate and professional schools of all the Southern State universities is the objective of the association, why not admission to the undergraduate departments? If the former is essential to the vindication of "one's citizenship," why not the latter?

In the address which contained the foregoing frank admission with respect to graduate and professional students, Mr. HOUSTON did not refer to the undergraduates, and he discussed the school children from a somewhat different angle. He reviewed the plight of Negro children who are isolated in predominantly white districts, and who consequently have no schools of their own in those districts. He stated that the principle of the recent GAINES decision of the Supreme Court, involving the University of Missouri, "makes it mandatory on the school district either to provide that isolated Negro child with a school or transport him to a Negro school outside the district, or admit him to the school for white children."

Since Mr. HOUSTON is right in saying that such isolated Negro children should be taken care of, particularly with respect to transportation into a

neighboring district where school facilities are to be had, we have no quarrel with him here.

But if Negroes who desire graduate and professional training are unwilling as a matter of principle, to accept that training in State-supported institutions provided exclusively for Negroes, will we not be told, ere long, that Negro children, or their parents, are unwilling, as a matter of principle—"as a matter of vindicating one's citizenship"—to be segregated in the elementary and secondary schools?

There seems to be every prospect that such will be one of the next contentions of the N. A. A. C. P. At the moment it has its hands full with the problem of forcing Negroes into the graduate and professional schools of the Southern State universities. But if and when that situation is whipped into such shape as the association regards as satisfactory, there is a strong likelihood that an attack on the undergraduate departments of the same universities, and the public schools, will be next on the agenda.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the issue involved in the GAINES decision is not simply whether one or two or half a dozen Negroes are to be matriculated in the schools of law, medicine or engineering at the Medical College of Virginia, University of Virginia and the other State universities and professional schools throughout the South. The issue is far bigger than that. It is, as we see it, whether the South's system of segregated education is to be destroyed from top to bottom, and both races mingled indiscriminately all the way from the elementary grades to the graduate and professional schools in the centers of higher learning.

Important in this connection is the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. opposes all laws which forbid intermarriage between the races. We don't happen to have seen any references to this matter in the association's literature of late, but repeal of all such laws was openly advocated by it a few years ago. Presumably, it still is. The results of such repeal, coupled with abolition of segregation in the schools and colleges of the South, can readily be foreseen. Racial amalgamation would go forward at greatly accelerated speed.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH regards itself as a seeker after justice for the Negro. It

has frequently spoken out in the Negro's behalf, when to do so was not popular, and its campaign against lynching in 1937 and 1938 can be said, with truth, to have attracted national attention. Moreover, this newspaper recently indorsed the current effort of the N. A. A. C. P. to secure equal pay for Negro and white school teachers, where the training requirements are the same.

But THE TIMES-DISPATCH is anxious to be advised more specifically with respect to the N. A. A. C. P.'s ultimate objectives. We have already expressed opposition to the admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Virginia, and have advocated expansion of the facilities at the State College for Negroes. Is the N. A. A. C. P.'s effort to get a few Negroes into the afore-said departments at the State university merely preliminary to an effort to secure their admission on the same basis as whites to the undergraduate departments and to the complete breaking down of segregation in the public schools? If so, THE TIMES-DISPATCH is frank to say that the association's program is entirely too radical, and that we do not believe the bulk of the Negroes, let alone the whites, will think of supporting it.

The N. A. A. C. P.

The very pronounced success of the 30th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People serves admirably to focus attention upon the uniqueness of this truly great organization. However much one may disagree with the technique of the Association, even its bitterest foes must commend this mighty force for its uncompromising battle for human rights.

And, it should be borne in mind, in the very nature of the task, there is often no choice in the matter of procedure, as was so vividly shown by Editor Roy Wilkins, in his recent very able defense of the Association's fight in the University of Missouri case.

The National Association as the champion of the rights of America's most conspicuous minority group, like a Joe Louis in the ring, cannot hope to make any adequate gains in this titanic struggle by hitting little "love licks." To have done

what it has to safeguard the rights which the Constitution guarantees to all its citizens, the NAACP has had to be "a killer;" sometimes ruthless, perhaps, but never forgetting it was in there to "get its man." Striking out furiously at disfranchisement, residential segregation, peonage, lynchings, inequalities in educational opportunities, and sometimes the death-dealing indifference of those for whom it fought, the Association has given no quarter. Militant as it has had to be, it has often had what to it seemed good reason to be impatient with the Church for the latter's pacifist attitude. While the Church on the other hand has felt that the Association should be more considerate of the church's conviction of the assurance of victory through its most peaceful methods.

But in the fearless challenge which the recent Annual Conference of the Association throws down to the American people, we say there can be no quarrel as to our mutual objectives. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church from its very inception has stood for the freedom of opportunity, which the Association stands for. If it has had different views as to how these things might be realized it does not in any sense lessen our support and encouragement of this great non-sectarian Association, which by sheer gallantry and scope of its activities has commanded the respect and admiration of the civilized world. We bid the NAACP God-speed as it continues its unrelenting fight for the things that are just and decent without regard to race.

Roosevelt Greets N.A.A.C.P. With Praise for Negro

RICHMOND, Va.—The full operation of democracy in our country is that which makes it possible to "delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have in the progress of the nation."

This was the sentiment expressed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter of greeting read at the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened here at the Mosque auditorium, Tuesday, June 27, at 8 p. m.

Referring to the Negro people of America as "an integral group in our American democracy," the President said, "we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings."

The complete text of the President's letter, which was addressed to Walter White, executive secretary of the Association, follows:

"The opportunities of a democratic people to participate in national progress are legion. Their responsibilities for sharing in the achievement of that progress are equally great. We delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the nation.

"My sincerest wish for all of you is that your opportunities may be increasingly shared and your responsibilities continuously accepted in helping the Negro race to hold fast to the advancements already made and in moving forward to higher planes of accomplishment. As an integral group in our American democracy we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings.

"In extending cordial greetings to the Thirtieth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, may I express the hope that the Negro race will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction.

"Very sincerely yours,
"(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Advancing The Negro

Richmond this week is entertaining some four thousand persons who are attending the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is devoted to raising the standard of negro life in the United States and seeing to it that the negro gets justice in the courts.

Nationally prominent figures committed to the platform of the association are there. There was a good-will message from the president and Mrs. Roosevelt is to award a medal for outstanding achievement to Marian Anderson, negro woman singer, whose fame, however, seems to be more the result of a dilemma into which she was thrown by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington.

Every subject pertaining to the negro is being discussed. Joe Louis sent a message to the meeting and among the speakers are negroes who have battled for their rights against odds and who have won. It is a sort of totalization of all the colored people have been able to accomplish for themselves during

past year.

The question which is invariably raised in seeking an appraisal of the negro organization is whether it is constructively improving the norm of negro existence in this country. It is one thing to secure a triumph in maintaining the civil rights of the negro in the courts and to fulminate on the subject of discrimination but it is another to plot actual progress and to say that the negro has found a prescription for the more abundant life.

The barrier to be hurdled is the overcoming of an objection rarely referred to but nonetheless formidable—that of a large element of white people, which is not usually vocal, and which either withholds cooperation from or actually opposes any form of widened negro activity—because it emanates from the negro himself. It is useless to deny that this feeling exists and for the same reason it seems more logical that the inter-racial commission which finds the people of both races seeking some compromise between the inhibitions of the white people and the ceaseless struggle by the negro will come nearer to success. The Association for the Advancement of Colored People is disliked in the South for what it is rather than for what it attempts to accomplish. There is less reluctance to see the curing of admitted evils through a joint organization, and until the reluctance is beaten down, its ideal will be hard to reach.

SPINGARN, NAACP PRESIDENT. PASSES

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Colonel Joel H. Spingarn, 64, white, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Wednesday.

Colonel Spingarn had for years been one of the most outstanding members of the group, championing the cause of colored Americans in the United States. He was donor of the Spingarn award to encourage Americans of color and give them incentive for achievement in all lines. The Spingarn award this year was awarded Marian Anderson, foremost contralto. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented the award to Miss Anderson at the Richmond, Va., NAACP meeting. It had been won by outstanding celebrities in many fields, including creative music, literature and art.

The deceased NAACP president was a former professor of comparative literature at Columbia University, one-time candidate for the United States Congress, poet, literary critic and executive of a publishing house.

Joel E. Spingarn

JOEL E. SPINGARN is dead. That news caused Americans to be sad. It made colored citizens bow their heads in great sorrow. And well might Americans of all creeds and faiths be sad for a great American had died. And the sorrow of colored people was justified because their champion, their friend had gone to a place where he no longer could plead their just demands for equality.

Mr. Spingarn is among the last of those advocates who refused to compromise with injustice regardless of the form it took. He gave freely of his great intellect to help the oppressed. He never paraded as a liberal. His deeds made him one of those great souls who will live forever in the hearts of his fellowmen.

He was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And at the time of his death he was its president. He was fighting the good fight when other men of like ability were unmindful of the suffering of their brothers in black.

Perhaps the statement is true that the NAACP has done more to project the race problem to the attention of America in an intelligent and forceful manner than any other single agency. But whether that is true or not Joel E. Spingarn spent the best years of his life in giving strength and sustenance and wise counsel to the NAACP.

Believing firmly that pride of race was a necessary element in achievement Mr. Spingarn founded the award which bears his name. This award is given annually to a person of African descent who has distinguished himself in any honorable field of human endeavor.

Although Mr. Spingarn is dead the spirit of one who lived so usefully and served so well will continue to abide in America. And may the things for which he struggled be at-

tained so that wherever he may be he will be happy there.

N.A.A.C.P.- 1939

NEGRO RIGHTS PARLEY STIRRED BY PLIGHT OF YOUTH: BROAD UNITY FIGHT URGED

By Ben Davis

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., June 29.—1940 elections, one can no longer be guided by party labels alone, as Strong declared: The necessity for the broadest and most progressive unity among youth around physical security and civil rights was the dominant theme of the 30th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here today.

This was the consensus of opinion at a youth panel discussion which took place this morning on physical security and civil rights at the Fifth St. Methodist Church.

Participating on the panel were a number of outstanding Negro youth leaders, among them John O. Holly; Edward Strong, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Conference; L. Pearl Mitchell, Frank Fulton, Marjorie McKenzie, George Smith and Thurgood Marshall, young NAACP special counsel, chairman.

In answering a question from the floor as to whether the NAACP wouldn't be "branded" if it worked with "radical" organizations, Marshall replied:

"We ourselves are branded as radical because we sponsor the anti-lynching bill. We find it necessary to work with other organizations because often times one organization is not strong enough to put its program through—particularly when that program is one which the community can unite on."

Reinforcing the position taken by Marshall, Strong asserted that:

"Throughout the South one finds certain circles which describe the CIO as 'Communist' and which call both CIO and A. F. of L. 'radical.' Could we conceivably cut our youth off from these labor organizations which are the very basis of the fight for civil rights and economic security? If Negro youth is afraid of being called radical, it means that we will get nothing done. Events show

we are not afraid."

It was brought out by many speakers that as we approach the 1940 elections, one can no longer be guided by party labels alone, as Strong declared:

"We must test parties by actions and not by labels. Our identity, it seems to me, is with the progressive leaders and organizations which are going our way so far as Negro rights are concerned."

At last night's meeting, additional greetings to the conference were announced from: U. S. Attorney General Frank Murphy; Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina and of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; the International Federation of Architects and Engineers of New York; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual, the largest Negro insurance company in America.

Today's sessions followed the one yesterday covering economic security, which established definitely that the discrimination against Negroes springs more from economic oppression than from any other cause. It is, of course, still too early to say what resolutions will be adopted at the Saturday meeting.

But it is already clear from the platform and the floor that the tenor of the discussion both from conference is for the defense of the Wagner Act, the wage-hour

law, social security, and the whole New Deal social program. These things are the underlying thread throughout all the discussion, although not brought out clearly.

There are about 450 delegates all from NAACP branches throughout the country. They are largely middle class and professionals—doctors, lawyers, newspaper editors, and business people. The progressive tone of the convention shows how all sections of the Negro people are vitally



Judge William Henry Hastie who reviewed achievements of NAACP at opening session of conference June 27th. Hastie is first Negro judge to sit on Federal bench. He was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt after serving a while in the Department of Interior under Secretary Ickes. Justice Frankfurter said of Hastie when he was in Harvard Law School, "Hastie has one of the finest minds I've ever encountered in Harvard Law School."

interest in the New Deal social program. (As one Negro doctor placed: How can we have any practice unless Negro workers got purchasing power to pay us.) It shows too how the conference reflects increasingly the demands of the Negro masses.

LACK OF LABOR REPRESENTATION

The obvious weakness is its lack of labor representation. An example last night when the labor panel had on it as labor expert David Clendenning, pro-Trotskyist leader of the Workers Defense League, who left nothing undone when it came to confusing the audience. On the other hand, positive contributions were made by Elmer Carter, of New York State, Roy Wilkins, and T. Wilbur Winchester, of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps.

Health and education are the main topics later today.

Joe Louis Stops Richmond Negro Rights Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, June 29. — The Louis-Galento fight last night stopped the N.A.A.C.P. conference here.

In the midst of the discussion on economic security, the chairman found it necessary to put the question: "Who would you rather have, Joe Louis or the speakers?"

The discussion leaders on the platform led the applause—for Joe and Joe it was, over the radio.

The discussion did not resume until after Joe knocked out Galento in the 4th round.

Says The American Negro An Integral Group In American Democracy

Richmond, Va., June 28.—The full operation of democracy in our country is that which makes it possible to "delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the nation."

This was the sentiment expressed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter of greeting read at the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened here at the Masonic Auditorium, Tuesday, June 27, at 3 p. m.

Referring to the Negro people of America as "an integral group in our American democracy," the president said, "we look to you to uphold its ideals to help carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings."

The complete text of the president's letter, which was addressed to Walter White, executive secretary of the association, follows:

"The opportunities of a democratic people to participate in national progress are legion. Their responsibilities for sharing in the achievement of that progress are equally great. We delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the nation."

"My sincerest wish for all of you is that your opportunities may be increasingly shared and your responsibilities continuously accepted in helping the Negro race to hold fast to the advancements already made and in moving forward to higher planes of accomplishments. As an integral group in our American democracy we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to

carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings.

"In extending cordial greetings to the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, may I express the hope that the Negro race will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction."

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed)

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Daily Paper Calls NAACP Program "Far Too Radical"

Times-Dispatch

Against Removing
Segregation Bars

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va. — In its leading editorial on Monday of this week the Richmond Times-Dispatch said that the program of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "far too radical for us," and stated that the paper, which has the largest circulation of any morning paper in the state, "is anxious to be advised more specifically with respect to the N. A. A. C. P.'s ultimate objectives."

The editorial, captioned "Far Too Radical For Us," started off by asking if the N. A. A. C. P. "is planning an offensive against the South's long established practice of segregating white and colored children in the public schools?" Quoting Charles H. Houston, special counsel, as saying in an address here during the recent national N. A. A. C. P. conference that "nothing would satisfy the N. A. A. C. P. but admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of the State," the Times-Dispatch editorial expressed the belief that once that was accomplished pressure would be exerted for admission of Negroes to the white undergraduate colleges. "If the former is essential to the vindication of 'one's citizenship,' why not the latter," asks the editor.

Continuing in this strain the Times-Dispatch editorial says: "It becomes evident, therefore, that the issue involved in the Gaines decision is not simply whether one or two or half a dozen Negroes are to be matriculated in the schools of law, medicine or engineering at the Medical College of Virginia, University of Virginia and the other State universities and professional schools throughout the South.

"The issue is far bigger than that. It is, as we see it, whether the South's system of segregated education is to be destroyed from top to bottom, and both races mingled indiscriminately all the way from the elementary grades to

the graduate and professional schools in the centers of higher learning.

RAISES QUESTION OF
INTERMARRIAGE

"Important in this connection is the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. opposes all laws which forbid intermarriage between the races. We don't happen to have seen any references to this matter in the association's literature of late, but repeal of all such laws was openly advocated by it a few years ago. Presumably, it still is. The results of such repeal, coupled with abolition of segregation in the schools and colleges of the South, can readily be foreseen. Racial amalgamation would go forward at greatly accelerated speed.

SUPPORTS TEACHERS'
SALARY MOVE

The Times-Dispatch regards itself as a seeker after justice for the Negro. It has frequently spoken out in the Negro's behalf, when to do so was not popular, and its campaign against lynching in 1937 and 1938 can be said, with truth, to have attracted national attention. Moreover, this newspaper recently indorsed the current effort of the N. A. A. C. P. to secure equal pay for Negro and white school teachers, where the training requirements are the same.

"But The Times-Dispatch is anxious to be advised more specifically with respect to the N. A. A. C. P.'s ultimate objectives. We have already expressed opposition to the admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Virginia, and have advocated expansion of the facilities at the State College for the Negroes.

"Is the N. A. A. C. P.'s effort to get a few Negroes into the aforementioned departments at the State university merely preliminary to an effort to secure their admission on the same basis as whites to the undergraduate departments and to the complete breaking down of segregation in the public schools? If so, The Times-Dispatch is frank to say that the association's program is entirely too radical, and that we do not believe the bulk of the Negroes, let alone the whites, will think of supporting it."

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
July 19, 1939

Racial Segregation

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I read in your paper of July 17, 1939, a very confusing editorial, bearing the caption "Far Too Radical for Us," in which the N. A. A. C. P. was attacked as a radical organization, because of its fight for admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of State universities, and in which you seemed to think that the underlying purpose is to secure admission of the Negro to the elementary and secondary schools as well.

It is not just the fight of the N. A. A. C. P. to wreck segregation but rather the fight of all liberal, fair-minded and progressive people both North and South. Why must the foolish and narrow, so-called pride of the South continue to hold in check itself, a section of our nation, in which lies such golden opportunities for both economic and social betterment?

It has been and is still a well-known fact that educational facilities for the Negro in the South are far inferior to facilities for the whites in undergraduate, graduate and professional schools.

The South has promised and is still promising equal facilities for the Negro in education, but the Negro has yet to receive these equalities of facilities. Should the Negro forever accept promises his lot or should he demand entrance to schools where he will receive equal training? I propose the latter, for the South's promises have proven themselves of as much value to the Negro as its still so magnificent Confederacy.

Perhaps whoever wrote the editorial of July 17, was slightly confused as to who is radical, he or the N. A. A. C. P.

MARION ROBERTSON JR.
Richmond.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1939
Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 26, 1939

Housing Head To Address Racial Meeting

Administrator Nathan Straus of the United States Housing Authority—the Federal agency concerned in the pending slum clearance program for Richmond—is one of the speakers scheduled to address the opening conference session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Mosque tomorrow night.

More than 4,000 persons interested in improved interracial relations, including 800 delegates from 32 States, are expected for the 8 P. M. mass meeting, which will launch the association's thirtieth annual gathering. The conference will continue here through Sunday, with all but the first and final sessions held in the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

Medal Award Sunday
Other speakers tomorrow night include Judge William H. Hastie, recently resigned from the Federal bench of the Virgin Islands, and Samuel B. Solomon of Miami, who organized and led Negro voters of his city to the polls last month despite threats by supposed members of the Ku-Klux Klan. Judge Hastie will sound the theme of the conference by reviewing major achievements of the association during three decades.

A high point on the program will come next Sunday, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presents the association's Spingarn medal to Marian Anderson, noted Negro singer, at 2:30 P. M. in the Mosque. Miss Anderson will be the twenty-fourth recipient of the gold award, which is given annually by Joel E. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., to the American Negro "who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor."

The address of the First Lady and the singer's response will be broadcast over NBC and CBS networks. Mrs. Roosevelt will be accompanied here by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the secretary

of the Treasury. The six-day conference will include talks and discussions by many white and colored speakers, centering around these general topics—the Negro in relation to health, housing, job security, education, civil rights and the vote. Governor Price and Mayor Bright will address the conferees. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch of the association, which has a local membership of more than 2,000, will act as host. The association has 25 branches in Virginia, representing Negroes in the country. On Wednesday, S. H. Dykstra of the wage-hour administration and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University will discuss low wages and low-income farming. A panel discussion also will be held on economic security, and still other speakers will describe the work of the New Negro Alliance in Washington. Elmer A. Carter of the New York Unemployment Appeals Board will lead a discussion on the economic opportunity.

To Debate Thursday
The youth delegates will have a meeting each morning in a separate section, and at noon Thursday a debate on socialized medicine will be staged between the Detroit and Boston Youth Councils. The young people's sessions will hear speakers from Mississippi, New York, Oklahoma and Ohio. The association's secretary, Walter White, will speak to them Friday.

The N. A. A. C. P., generally regarded as the most militant interracial organization in the country, was started in 1909. Oswald Garrison Villard, then editor of the New York Evening Post, drafted the first call to the country, which was signed by 53 prominent white and colored people. The association claims credit for winning 11 out of 12 decisions before the United States Supreme Court affecting the rights of Negroes as citizens, one of the most recent being the University of Missouri case last December.

Among members of the association's board are Attorney-General Frank Murphy, Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

and Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, and Dr. W. L. Ransome of Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 27, 1939

Over 4,000 Expected Messages From President And Others to Be Read; Discussions to Last 6 Days

Greetings from President Roosevelt and several other nationally prominent figures will be read tonight at the opening session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's thirtieth annual conference. Some 4,000 or 5,000 people, including about 800 delegates from 32 States, are expected to be on hand for the first meeting at 8 P. M. in the Mosque.

Besides President Roosevelt's messages will be read to the conference from Albert Einstein, Mayor LaGuardia of New York, Secretary Ickes, Mary McCleod Bethune, NYA Director, Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Governor Lehman of New York and others. Tonight's mass meeting will open six days of discussions, in which the conference will consider problems of the Negro in relation to health, housing, farming, job security, education, civil rights and the vote.

To Review Achievements
Housing will be a topic of tonight's rally, with Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, as one of the principal speakers. Judge William H. Hastie, recently resigned from the Federal bench in the Virgin Islands, will sound the theme of the conference and review achievements of the association through three decades. Another speaker tonight will be Samuel B. Solomon, who recently led the Negro voters in Miami to the polls in the face of threats made by the Ku Klux Klan.

Low wages and low income farming will form the center of talks tomorrow. These sessions and others up to Sunday's final rally will be held at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, fifth and Jackson Streets, headquarters for the conference.

Health Problems Thursday
Among tomorrow's speakers will be S. H. Dykstra of the wage and hour division, Department of Labor, Dr. Charles S. Johnson

of Fisk University, Lester B. Granger and Howard Kester. Edward S. Lewis of Baltimore will lead a panel discussion on economic security. Other speakers tomorrow will tell of the work of the New Negro Alliance in Washington and of the organization of tobacco workers in Richmond. Elmer A. Carter of the New York Unemployment Board of Appeals will conduct a discussion on economic opportunity.

A general session Thursday will take up health and housing problems. The climax of the conference will come Sunday afternoon at the Mosque when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presents Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer, with the association's Spingarn gold medal, given annually to the American Negro whose achievements have been most outstanding. Portions of this program, including remarks by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson, will be broadcast over national radio chains.

Founded in 1909
The oldest and most powerful civil rights group among Negroes of this country, the association was founded in 1909 at the instigation of Oswald Garrison Villard, then editor of the New York Evening Post. The organization claims credit for winning 11 out of 12 cases before the United States Supreme Court affecting the rights of Negro citizens. A feature of the conference will be the presentation Thursday night to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond branch, of the medal given each year for distinguished service in association work. The Richmond branch has grown from a membership of 202 to 2,200 under Dr. Tinsley's administration. He also has been active in promoting some of the 25 branches of the group in Virginia.

Among Richmond notables on the conference program are Governor Price and Mayor Bright,

who will welcome the conference to this State and city.

N.A.A.C.P. BIRTHDAY

With the convening of its annual meeting in Richmond, Va., this week, the N.A.A.C.P. celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of its founding. Born out of the necessity to state the case of black America before the bag of public opinion and the courts of law, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People has played a notable role in the struggle to determine the legal, political, economic and cultural status of America's neglected and forgotten minority.

Backed by the conviction that democracy cannot be safe anywhere until it is safe everywhere, the N.A.A.C.P. has fought with all the power at its command against encroachments on our civil liberties and denials of constitutional guarantees vouchsafed by fundamental laws of the nation.

Its victories, won by hammering upon the anvil of social justice, have not always been easy. In the early days it had to fight the indifference of the blacks whom it tried to educate.

It was called radical, when in truth it was merely militant. It has had to beg the masses

Mobile, Ala., Press
June 26, 1939

CELEBRATION SCHEDULED

Contributions to the progress of the colored group in Mobile by the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be the keynote of the address to be delivered at the fourteenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the organization at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church tonight at 8:30 o'clock by Rev. A. E. Williams, pastor.

The public is invited to the program, which will feature music by the church choir.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 26, 1939

NAACP Delegate

E. Luther Brookes, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be among delegates who will attend the annual conference in Richmond. A feature will be the presentation of contributions from many cities to Walter White in appreciation of his 21 years of service with the group.

Upgrade for the N. A. A. C. P.

The thirtieth annual session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Richmond, Virginia, was more largely attended than in many years. Delegates came from every section of the nation and in every way there was indication of a revived organization, definitely on the upgrade in public esteem.

Some discussion was had during the meeting of the board of directors regarding the designation of regional directors, having for their particular task the development of branches in their particular area. This might work out with profit to the national office, but the Black Dispatch believes that if more attention were given to organizing State conferences, such as represented in the Oklahoma setup, more effective work will be done.

There is no question but that there is a gradual increase of financial support from over the nation. The last quarterly report showed in excess of \$15,000 collected, which, if maintained, would mean an added \$20,000 to the annual defense fund. But it should be kept in mind that the Gaines case and the Wagoner County disfranchisement victories have directed the attention of Negroes to the organization as never before, and the increasing support can be attributed largely to these two outstanding victories won in the past few months.

Locating the cause of the increasing support ought also prove the means by which we may see what the N. A. A. C. P. should do to grow. We listened with much care and attention to the many schemes and devices suggested at the Richmond meeting, calculated to entice the public membership in the organization, but our opinion is is now, and always has been that people will join the N. A. A. C. P. without invitation when the branches are properly functioning, and we believe the Oklahoma Conference of Branches has proven this more definitely than any other unit of the organization.

In most cities and communities campaigns are wages solely in order to raise funds to be used in cases perhaps 1,000 miles away. While the Oklahoma branches contribute their national quotas along with other branches, care has also been taken to fight for liberty and justice around our own door step. Right now this writer has at least a half dozen communities asking that branches be organized, and the reason back of such requests lies in the belief of the people in these communities that the N. A. A. C. P. is rendering useful service in Oklahoma.

The Jess Hollins case, the Oklahoma City Segregation litigation, Defense of Ed Glass, liberation of Hattie Carter, the Wagoner County victory and the Muskogee school action, have done more to focus the eyes of Oklahoma Negroes upon the N. A. A. C. P. than any case handled by the national office. This is not to discount the work done by the national office, because the work done in Oklahoma in no wise compares, and besides the national office has assisted with funds and legal assistance in our Oklahoma program, but we do argue that if we find our Scottsboro cases at home, instead of identifying them abroad, the organization will grow more rapidly.

The Oklahoma Conference of Branches raised a little over \$1,000.00 last year for state work, and this was in ad-

dition to its national quotas. On a population basis Texas should have raised \$5,000 last year for its state work, in addition to its national apportionment. This is a mere bagatelle as compared to what should be done by a minority group in the matter of protecting constitutional rights. Oklahoma, with its twenty-six branches organized primarily to fight for local as well as national advancement, ought point the way for the national office to proceed.

The time has come for more effective and intensified organization in southern states. Time was when local sentiment among the ruling class would have prevented this, but those in control down South now have their hands full attempting to control Communists, German Bunds and Fascist maneuvers. They have learned also that the N. A. A. C. P. is a simon-pure American organization, having for its only purpose the extension of democracy to everybody.

The campaign carried on in Oklahoma during the past few years has proven conclusively that in every community there are scores of whites who believe in such principles and will join the N. A. A. C. P. It is a mistaken assumption which argues that all southerners oppose the advancement of colored people.

**MARIAN ANDERSON'S
ENTIRE FAMILY ARE
N.A.A.C.P. MEMBERS**

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (ANP) The entire family of Marian Anderson, Philadelphia's gift to the concert stage, joined the N. A. A. C. P. last week as the annual membership campaign in the Philadelphia branch came to a close in a rally at the Southwest YWCA.

These memberships from the household of the world-famous contralto brought the total to 1,130 new members and cash paid in of \$1,819.22. In both places, Philadelphia broke its own records registering more members and more money this year than in many years. Only Detroit, Washington and Richmond now lead Philadelphia in branch memberships. It is possible that the present figure will be boosted, the campaign director, G. James Fleming, believes.

Not only is Marian Anderson a member of the association through the national office, but recently she contributed a substantial part of the proceeds of one of her New York concerts. Now her mother, Mrs. Anna D. Anderson; her sisters, Miss Alyce Anderson and Mrs. Ethel DePriest and her 3 year old nephew, James Anderson DePriest, are all members.

THE N. A. A. C. P. CONVENTION

THE MOST extraordinary thing about the thirtieth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held last week in Richmond, Va., was not the presence of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, or the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Marian Anderson, but rather the fact that a Southern city should entertain what it once considered a radical organization, and that the Governor of the state should welcome the group.

To our way of thinking this is an augury of better racial relations in the South, as indicated by the open and frank discussion of the right of suffrage during the session which presented the Miami undertaker, who told of Negroes defiance of the Ku Klux Klan in the recent Florida election. It's not beyond the memory of most persons today when such a program and such an address as that of Mr. Solomon would not have been tolerated by white Southerners in Richmond or any other part of the South.

Then there is the agitation for passage of a federal anti-lynching bill, another sensitive point with most Southerners, and the fact that this fight has been led for more than a decade by the N. A. A. C. P. Virginians, at least, must have seen the light and realized that what Walter White and his associates are doing is really trying to make America live up to its professions of democracy.

That white Southerners are willing to discuss racial inequalities and have them dis-

cussed in their large cities is a step forward, and Virginians who have migrated to other sections of the country have pardonable pride in the fact that the Old Dominion is leading the way to a better understanding between the races in the South.

Officers of the N.A.A.C.P. are due congratulations for "bearding the lion" of racial prejudice in his den, as it were, and for successfully carrying off a difficult situation.

Youth Debates Problems at Negro Rights Conference

N.A.A.C.P. - 1939



Above, at the Richmond, Va., conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left to right: A. Roger Williams, of Boston; Miss Gertrude Smith, of Boston; Rosie Nailand, Texas; Dr. James E. Jackson, who summarized debate; James

Jubburt, Detroit; Nesbit Patton, Detroit.

Below, left is a scene at the youth panel of the conference. Right is part of the exhibit for the delegates, showing how opportunities for the Negro are bound up with the New Deal.

Roosevelt Would Get Overwhelming Vote Of Negro People, Says Head of NAACP

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., July 1. — Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today that if President Roosevelt runs for a third term, he will undoubtedly have "the overwhelming support" of the Negro people in this country. Mr. White also urged an intensification of the campaign to pass the anti-lynching bill. The prominent Negro leader said that the Negro people "along with the white people" in general feel that the President is sincerely

interested in bettering their conditions."

Mr. White gave this as his opinion at an interview just before the fourth day's sessions of the NAACP's 30th annual conference. He pointed out however that the NAACP was "strictly a non-partisan" organization which took sides with no political party and advocated no political candidates. "The Negro people will certainly not vote for any reactionary. I might say they will not vote for a candidate coming from below the Mason-Dixon Line," he continued, in a crack applying to the very anti-New Dealer, John Garner.

Mr. White asserted that the NAACP will urge its members to support the "most intelligent, most liberal and most upright

man, regardless of his party."

"The NAACP is not going to support a reactionary," Mr. White went on.

DESCRIBES SENTIMENT

He declared that his opinion was based upon his observations and travels among the Negro people throughout the country. He asserted that he was describing the situation as he saw it.

Mr. White emphasized that the Negro vote will be a considerable factor in the forthcoming 1940 elections, especially in some 12 states where they hold the balance of power. If the 1940 election is close the Negro vote may be the deciding thing, he stated. The plan of the NAACP, he explained, is to get the facts on all the presidential candidates

Then at the proper time, Mr. White asserted, the organization will make known its position in accordance with the facts.

With regard to President Roosevelt, Mr. White stated:

"We feel that there is now in the White House a man who has a deep concern for the man further down."

He added, "But that doesn't mean we accept him uncritically. We're looking critically at them all."

The Negro leader gave highest praise to Mrs. Roosevelt, who, he believed, was responsible in no small measure for the tremendous popularity of the President among the Negroes. He commended her "courageous, forthright stand" on public issues, and cited particularly her fine stand when she

resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution when it barred the eminent Negro contralto Marian Anderson.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH

He declared that white southerners are "taking a more and more enlightened attitude," which is symptomatic of the progressive developments in the south. He pointed to the right-to-vote movement spreading among Negroes in the south, and declared that the Negro vote would be larger all over the country in 1940. "The Negro is becoming more and more concerned with government," he said.

Every NAACP member is urged to vote, he continued. "We don't



President Greets N.A.A.C.P. With Praise For Negro's Contribution To U. S.

RICHMOND, Va. — The full operation of democracy in our country is that which makes it possible, to "delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the nation."

This was the sentiment expressed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter of greeting read at the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened here at the M. S. G. auditorium, Tuesday, June 27, at 8 p. m.

Referring to the Negro people of America as "an integral group in our American democracy," the President said, "we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings."

The complete text of the President's letter which was addressed to Walter White, executive secretary of the Association, follows:

"The opportunities of a democratic people to participate in national progress are legion. Their responsibilities for sharing in the achievement of that progress are equally great. We delight in recognizing the contributions which members of the Negro race have made to American life and the part which they have had in the progress of the nation."

"My sincerest wish for all of you is that your opportunities may be increasingly shared and your responsibilities continuously accepted in helping the Negro race to hold fast to the advancements already made and in moving forward to higher planes of accomplishment. As an integral group in our American democracy we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings."

"In extending cordial greetings to the Thirtieth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, may I express the hope that the Negro race will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction."

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) Franklin D.
Roosevelt."

WALTER WHITE, National Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Tell them they must vote for this or that man, but we want them to be prepared to vote, and vote," he went on.

On the anti-lynching bill he declared that the NAACP would make a "whirlwind campaign" to get it through the House at this session of this Congress.

Congressman Gavagan, sponsor of the measure in the House, along with Senator Wagner in the Senate, has secured 158 signatures to the petition to bring it out of the rules committee. "Sixty more signatures are needed that progress are equally great. We and they can be obtained," Mr. White explained. He urged the widest support of the campaign among all organizations as the way to achieve success at this congress. Petitions for the passage of the bill are being circulated widely at the conference sessions.

Sidelights Of NAACP Conference

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary for the N.A.A.C.P., represented the quintessence of refinement and elegance as she presided over the mammoth assembly Sunday afternoon, gathered to pay its most eloquent respect to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson.

In the list of colorful personalities around and about the conference sessions, one could not fail to mention Y. Hkida, wealthy New York Japanese, who owns a twenty-year membership in the association.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied on her trip to Richmond by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Richmond Boy Scout troops served as honor guards during the First Lady's stay here.

Tumultuous applause was forthcoming when Walter White asserted that the nation was hoping that Governor Price would do his utmost to render justice in the case of Miss Aline Black, the Norfolk school teacher who was dismissed from the Virginia school system because of prejudice.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1939

FULL RIGHTS FOR NEGRO PEOPLE --- MRS. ROOSEVELT

Presents Spingarn Medal to Marian Anderson, Famous Singer

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, July 2. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here today that "all Americans must have their full rights under the Constitution." In a speech presenting the Spingarn Medal to the noted Negro artist Marian Anderson, the ceremonies took place in the Mosque Auditorium at the closing session of the 30th annual con-

AMITY OF FAITHS URGED BY MRS. FDR

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UP). — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today said that the promotion of better understanding among Protestants, Catholics and Jews in America is "one of the most necessary tasks confronting us."

In a statement to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, founded in 1928 to further justice, amity and understanding among members of the three faiths, the First Lady declared that joint action by all citizens in dealing with common problems is urgently necessary "in view of much that is happening elsewhere in the world."

ference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

More than 5,000 Negroes packed and jammed the hall with fully 5,000 on the outside listening to a loudspeaker extension. They gave Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson an unprecedented ovation

The Spingarn Medal is given annually by the N.A.A.C.P. to an American Negro of the most outstanding achievement.

In presenting the medal, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to Miss Anderson and said:

"Your achievement far transcends race and color. I am glad



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to have been chosen to present this medal to you."

She then placed the red, black and gold braid around Miss Anderson's neck and held aloft the dangling bronzed medal. The two internationally famous American women shook hands amidst deafening applause and the incessant popping of flashlight bulbs.

The tall stately Negro contralto said in brief response:

"I feel it an especial honor to receive this medal at the hands of our First Lady. For she is our First Lady of the land not only in honor but in deed."

Several times Mrs. Roosevelt and

Miss Anderson were called upon for living in the South, and called for to re-enact the presentation until passage of the Anti-Lynching bill. together they retired to greet the Other Spingarn medalists are: anxious crowds on the outside. Max Yergan, of New York, and from the Mosque balcony.

At every mention of President Roosevelt's name the audience Negro composer of Deep River; spontaneously burst into applause. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro which sounded each time like a assistant in the National Youth Administration.

The principal speakers beside Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson were Gov. James H. Price of Virginia and Walter White, national secretary of the NAACP.

EDUCATION PLAN

The Governor's address was stopped by cheers when he said:

"Mrs. Roosevelt has devoted herself to the task of constructive service regardless of race, color or creed. She and her distinguished husband have led the way in providing life abundant for our American people."

Mrs. Roosevelt made a fervent plea for "full educational opportunities for all Americans as a necessity for democracy."

She asserted that adequate health facilities and a decent environment were necessary to making "useful citizens."

URGES FEDERAL AID

"Our young people have a difficult time to come to maturity. But our youth of today have more health, more tolerance, more willingness to look at problems as a whole, instead of dividing into little separate youth groups," Mrs. Roosevelt continued.

"My generation must help young people—regardless of their race, color or creed. There lies our future, the way America will go."

Commending the Negro people for their achievements in the face of tremendous odds, the First Lady said: "Undoubtedly, Mr. Spingarn in giving this medal wants to emphasize achievements of people who have more than ordinary difficulties to surmount."

Mr. White assailed the disfranchisement of "Negroes and 5,400,000 whites" in the South. He urged federal aid to education based on "need," particularly in the South.

He scored differentials on wages as a menace to the standard of

HIT WPA SLASH

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Anderson first became prominently associated together when the former resigned from the Daughters of American Revolution after they

banned Miss Anderson from their hall in Washington early this year.

The conference also received greetings from the world-famous Negro actor-singer Paul Robeson. Yesterday in a sharply worded resolution it condemned all slashes in WPA, and called for the continuance specifically of the Federal Arts projects. Next year it will meet in Philadelphia.

During the session, Miss Anderson and Mr. Burleigh, eminent Negro composer, led the audience in the Negro spiritual, "We are climbing Jacobs Ladder."

N.A.A.C.P. Gets 1,200 Members In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30—A total of \$1,800 has been realized to date in the membership campaign conducted by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and 1,200 new members taken into the organization, according to an announcement made here today.

Officials who conducted the drive included: G. James Fleming, director; Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the branch; Miss Morena C. Brown, secretary; and Herbert T. Miller, treasurer.

FDR Greeting to NAACP Parley Hails Negro Role

Ickes, Einstein, Maverick and LaGuardia Also
Send Laudatory Messages to Conference
in Richmond; Mayor Welcomes Delegates

By Ben Davis

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND, VA., June 27.—President Roosevelt paid high praise to the Negro people for their contributions to the "progress of the nation" in a greeting to the 30th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which began here tonight. He also urged "expanding fields" of opportunity for the Negro.

The opening session was held in the spacious Mosque Auditorium, Laurel and Main Streets, before a capacity audience of 5,000. The President's message brought down the house in enthusiastic applause.

"My sincerest wish for all of you is that your opportunities may be increasingly shared and your responsibilities continuously accepted in helping the Negro race to hold fast to the advancements already made and in moving forward to higher planes of accomplishment," the President said.

NOTED GREETERS

The President's greeting headed those from a list of eminent Americans including: Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes; Mayor LaGuardia of New York; Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Tex., who recently defeated the corrupt Garner-Quin anti-New Deal machine of Texas; Gov. Lehman of New York State; Albert Einstein, the internationally famous scientist; Rep. Joseph Gavagan, co-author of the Wagner-Gavagan anti-lynching bill, sponsored by the NAACP; and Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, adviser to the National Youth Administration and prominent Negro woman leader.

The principal speakers tonight were: Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority; Samuel B. Solomon, leader of the large contingent of Negro voters who recently defied Ku Klux Klan terror to vote in

cepted in helping the Negro race to hold fast to the advancement already made and in moving forward to higher planes of accomplishment. As an integral group in our American democracy we look to you to uphold its ideals, to help to carry its burdens and to partake of its blessings.

"In extending cordial greetings to the thirtieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, may I express the hope that the Negro race will find steadily expanding fields in which to serve with industry, loyalty and distinction."

Mayor Maverick, outstanding New Dealer who was the only Southern Congressman to vote for the anti-lynching bill early last year, said:

"It has always been my firm conviction that there can be no democracy in this country until the problems of all races have been adjusted satisfactorily. In your intelligent and far-sighted attack on the problems of racial relationships, you are making a definite contribution to what I consider true democracy."

Secretary Ickes, who introduced Marian Anderson when the New Deal turned over the Lincoln Memorial to her nationwide broadcast in Washington, asserted:

"It is not only necessary to reaffirm our faith in democratic processes, but it is equally necessary that we labor incessantly to make that democracy work. During the past few years we have been at this. We have attempted to come back to the essential fact that the state exists for the people. In order that such a philosophy may prevail generally, it is important that we work together to establish our country more firmly than ever on the principles laid down by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

Einstein, outstanding anti-fascist and leader in behalf of Jewish refugees, declared that "everyone devoted to the ideal and spirit of democracy must be your ally in your just struggle for real equality of rights."

The conference was officially welcomed to the city by Mayor J. Fulmer Bright and by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local NAACP branch.

Dr. W. L. Ransome, of Richmond, presided. Massed choirs gave a musical program with the audience joining in "lift every voice and sing," the National Negro Anthem.

Tomorrow the conference breaks up into panel discussions covering

wages, farm, labor, and improvement of the economic status of Negro youth. Negro and white delegates from 32 states are expected to attend the conference's six-day sessions.

N. A. A. C. P. IN A DEMOCRACY

The reports from delegates and guest speakers, etc., at the recent annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held at Richmond, Virginia, were, for the most part, interesting indeed.

As time goes on, the people of the nation will appreciate more and more the great service the Association is rendering by helping to make this country a real democracy about which we so proudly boast.

Particular attention is directed to the fight the N. A. A. C. P. has been, and is now carrying on for a federal law against lynching. Such a law should, by every rule of the game, receive the support of every thinking person of the nation. Every time a person is lynched, be he white or black, the work toward building a democracy gets a set-back which no one has been able to estimate. Lynching is undoubtedly the worst crime against the principles of a democracy than any other which might be named. It is by far more vicious than any organized gangsterism which has ever operated in this, or any other country. Gangsters and organized racketeers are at least supposed to be unknown to the police, but lynchers, whose ranks consist of women, children and innumerable peace officers, etc., are well-known to each other. In such a situation it has been found and demonstrated that states have failed to do their plain duty in stamping out lynching. Therefore, if we are to build a better state—if we are to advance nearer a democracy—if the nation is to stand by the principles upon which this government is founded—then lynching must go. Therefore, whatever the N. A. A. C. P. has done has helped to stamp out this green-eyed hydra headed monster which is undermining and digging away the very foundation upon which a real democracy is built.

Of course, lynching is just one of the many evils which hinder the progress of the people toward a united nation. When the Association is fighting for justice in the courts for all, isn't that a noble cause and a great work in which to be engaged? When the N. A. A. C. P. is fighting to prevent the miscarriage of justice in any case, isn't everybody concerned benefited? Should not the people of a state, the governor of a state and the President of the United States be proud of the work of such an organization?

"I Have Faith in Ultimate Elimination of Prejudice," Says Student From O. U.

Youth Council of N. A. A. C. P. Hears Plea for Tolerance And Fair Play from Lips of Brilliant White Girl

Cites Common Interest of Y. W. C. A. And N. A. A. C. P.

Taking for her subject, "Y. W. C. A.—Friend of the N. A. A. C. P.," Miss Nena Beth Stapp, brilliant student from the University of Oklahoma, Norman, and outstanding member of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, addressed the third annual session of the Youth Council, N. A. A. C. P., in the auditorium of the Douglass high school, Wewoka, Saturday evening, April 29.

Miss Stapp, whose address preceded that of E. Frederic Morrow, coordinator of branches, N. A. A. C. P., was presented to the audience by Miss Vida Lois Milton, president of the Council.

The complete text of Miss Stapp's address follows:

It is not without reason that I have chosen to talk to you about the Y. W. C. A. In the first place, I would not be here tonight as your friend if it were not for the Y. W. C. A.

You know, all my life I have heard the phrase, "The brotherhood of man." I have heard it discussed in informal conversation, I have read about it in books and magazines; and I have heard it preached from the pulpit. It was a nice theory, treated academically.

It was not until I went to college and became a member of the Y. W. C. A. that I not only heard about the brotherhood of man but also came in contact with persons who were imbued with the living, animated spirit of the thing.

It was through association with leaders in the "Y" that I was literally made conscious of the wonderful significance of that phrase, the brotherhood of man. I had caught the vision.

That, then, was the first important step in the foundation for an entirely new field of experience and development in my life. But the important factor was the next step. And it is on this point that I take issue with the churches. A little incident that happened during the National Assembly of the Student Christian Associations at Oxford, Ohio, in 1937, will serve to illustrate the point.

Miss Celestine Smith, one of the Negro national officers of the movement, in discussing interracial problems, said, "In my home town there is a church that displays this sign above the door: 'Everybody Welcome.' Yet I know that I dare not go beyond that sign through the doors of that church." Yes, the churches preach the common brotherhood, but they do not practice it.

And this is another reason why I am grateful to the "Y" through my connection with that organization I was given my first real opportunity to act upon my belief. We did not stop with study, we also acted.

So it was that I was very much thrilled and excited when the "Y" brought to the campus Mr. Herbert King, Negro executive of the national movement. Herb, as everyone calls him, because "Mr. King" is too formal for this man who is at once so friendly and likable, made a wonderful talk. He brought his audience to the edges of their seats and held them there by the force of his outflowing personality. And I was not ashamed of the tears that streamed down my cheeks as Herb told of the time, as a little boy, when he was first called "nigger" by a group of white boys. I was filled with compassion and helpless anger when I realized that there must come a time in every Negro's life when he is brought face to face with the terrible significance of that word, as used by the white man. Countee Cullen expresses very well when he says:

"Now I was eight and very small
And he was no whit bigger,
And so I smiled, but he poked out
His tongue and called me 'nigger.'"

"I saw the whole of Baltimore
From May until December.
Of all the things that happened there
That's all that I remember."

It was from that moment on that I knew definitely in my heart and mind my personal stand on this question of equality and the brotherhood of man. Since then I have had many opportunities to test myself. All of the conferences of the "Y" at O. U. holds are interracial, and through their medium I have had the opportunity to meet and know many Negroes, and to form some of my closest friendships.

But not only have I had this experience in my own life, but I have also witnessed it in the lives of other boys and girls in the "Y." And there is another point I'd like to mention here, the fact that our interracial conferences bring to the minds of the white group the realization that there are Negroes who are equal, and often superior, to the whites in every way—that all Negroes are not lazy and shiftless and ignorant, just as all white people are not intelligent and ambitious educated. In other words, they discover the very simple fact that Negroes are really individuals themselves, with all the common and fundamental desires that all human beings have;

they learn that all Negroes are not the type that has been stereotyped by the movies, the radio, and books. And as the association with Negroes becomes more familiar and frequent, the students become less conscious of color, as such, and the foundation is laid for the development of a life dedicated to the advancement of colored people.

I cannot overemphasize my faith in the elimination of race prejudice by means of the appreciative approach; that is, the importance of getting to know people by sharing experiences, by fostering personal friendships, by increasing appreciation for the achievements of another race. Members of racial groups could well spend less time in meetings as such and more in seeking really to know other individuals as persons, not their problems alone, but their aspirations and ambitions. To be genuine, this appreciation of an individual must carry with it awareness of the potentialities of the race or class which he represents. Booker T. Washington has said, "Every white man manages to know some Negro that is an exception. This is the way in which these formal race relations (that in general principle we think ought not to be maintained) are undermined and broken down." I do not believe that the customs and codes which seek to maintain social differences between races and people are likely to yield to force or to argument. They do, however, yield to the natural intimacies that grow up between individuals who live and work together. This is the secret of the whole matter.

These are the reasons, then, why I am going to tell you something of the movement of the Y. W. C. A. tonight. First, because through my associations with the movement I was given the opportunity to study race relationships with persons who believed in the working principle of equality and justice from the Christian point of view; and second, because I was given the opportunity to actually experience it and to put it into practice. Never before had I found such an opportunity in my realm of experience—not even in the church—and although I am speaking for myself now, I believe I am safe in saying that the same statement is true for most young people.

Dr. Daniel L. Poling, president of the International Society of Endeavor, has said, "It is my conviction that the settling of race problems lies largely in the hands of youth. As I am in touch with the young people of this nation and other parts of the world, I rejoice to find they are seeking to free themselves from the prejudices which have hindered past generations in the building of a Christian society. They are not afraid to tackle the difficult problems of race relationships. I believe that we can trust their courage and their spirit of fair play to settle these problems on the basis of justice and goodwill."

It is my sincere belief that Dr. Poling is right. It is up to us young people, with courage and foresight, to take the initial steps toward solving this problem. Dr. Poling's statement seems particularly significant when viewed in the light of the interracial policy adopted by National Student Councils of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in 1935. The following proposal, presented by the Interracial Committee, was accepted by the youth movement of the national organizations as the guiding principle for our work in interracial education:

"The Interracial Commission sees nationwide evidence of discrimination in civic, educational, social, and religious institutions; in occupational and political practices; in the general movements of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; in our regional Student Councils and local Associations. We are therefore convinced that the problem of racial adjustment is one of national concern. This widespread condition is a denial of our conception of Christian brotherhood and a genuinely cooperative society. We recommend that the National Gallery 2—Address...

Student Councils, of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., because we are basically interracial in membership, direct our united effort toward furthering the establishment of a Student Christian Movement and a social order which provides every individual, regardless of race, opportunity to participate and share alike in all the relationships of life. We recognize that this policy maintained consistently and progressively in practice requires the ultimate elimination of all segregation and discrimination."

Let me repeat that last sentence: "We recognize that this policy maintained consistently and progressively in practice requires the ultimate elimination of all segregation and discrimination." It is easy to realize the power and meaning embodied in this policy when we remember that it was formulated and adopted by a group of young people who were representative of 1,010 local Associations, of which 420 are in city town and rural communities, and 590 in student centers. These Associations, together with 467 Registered Y. W. C. A.'s in rural communities, make up the national movement. These figures give you an idea of the scope of the Y. W. C. A. in the United States. It is

almost encouraging promise for the future to know that throughout our country many young people who are members of the "Y" are carrying out, as far as they are possibly able, the principles of equality and justice incorporated in this policy.

These young people are not content to merely adopt such a policy of interracial action. They also concluded that, "While knowledge of the unethical nature of Negro-white relations in increasing, very little is being accomplished in actual conciliation. There is no particular value in learning about the situation unless this acquisition of facts issues into a plan of corrective action. A Christian Association may well consider its task incomplete until study and action have been positively and constructively correlated."

In accordance with this decision, an Interracial Education Committee was formed, with some of its functions defined as follows:

1. To make a study and record of the methods of social change, and make these findings available for regional and local groups.

2. To serve in an advisory capacity to local groups with suggestions, strategies, and methods for working in specific situations.

3. To continue work on the following projects:

Exclusion of Negro children from Lincoln school in New York City.

Cooperation with N. A. A. C. P. in supporting the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill.

The policy of exclusion in the Dodge Hotel in Washington.

The policy of segregation and exclusion on steamship lines.

4. To interpret our present policy and make possible processes for formulating a growing policy in race relations.

5. To make available more staff help in the area of race.

In carrying out these functions, the Committee, one of the members of which was a representative of the N. A. A. C. P., along with two Negro ministers, rendered the following services:

1. It assisted a state group in the South to plan and hold an interracial conference which made a study of NRA.

2. It helped a campus group in the Midwest to analyze a campus and community situation where there was racial discrimination and to take some practical steps towards the elimination of this practice.

3. It supplied information regarding the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill to groups who wished to schedule debates and open forums and to write letters to the President and members of Congress.

4. It assisted a group on the Pacific Coast in collecting study material for a conference on the subject of interracial marriage.

5. It furnished secretarial services to a number of campuses who asked for specific help on the interracial emphasis in the Association program.

6. It assisted local groups in securing speakers, both Negro and white.

7. It worked with a number of inter-collegiate projects including summer conferences in an effort to create a greater consciousness among members of our Student Christian Movement of the task which we need to accept in establishing finer racial adjustments.

These are but a few of the results of the acceptance of this policy by the young people of the Y. W. and Y. M. As you see, we have cooperated extensively with the N. A. A. C. P. in this comprehensive program which operates from the Pacific Coast to the Deep South. Of course, there are certain limitations to interracial activities, according to the set-up in various localities. For instance, in my own town of Norman, the old unwritten law that Negroes cannot remain in the vicinity after sundown is still in effect. Several years ago, an attempt was made to hold an interracial conference in Norman, and was found to be impossible. But through slow, faithful methods of procedure, and strategic points of attack, the way was at last prepared for such a conference, and in 1936 we saw the old precedent broken when the "Y" had as guests for the week-end a large group of delegates from Langston.

Not only did these Negro students work and eat and play with the white delegates, but they were housed in several of the homes in Norman. The careful clearing of the way for the conference by contacting university officials as well of several city and business officials contributed toward the success of the venture, and since that time we have had the satisfaction of having other interracial groups in town and on the campus itself.

Perhaps this seems but a minor achievement to you as you think of the magnitude of our task, but knowing the situation as it was in Norman, to me it marks a real advance in the right direction; and when we consider the fact that the Interracial Committee is helping other campuses and towns throughout the nation attain the same triumphs, we can take heart and renew our efforts.

And this brings another point to mind that is very important. We must not be too hasty in our efforts to attain our goals. We must remember that the whole process is a slow one, necessarily accompanied by much discouragement and failure. Cooperating with those white people who are working with us toward a common aim, and utilizing all available social and public agencies, we can go a long way in obtaining social and economic justice for the Negro race, but we must work slowly, gaining a step forward when and where we can, and not at any time adopting any action or attitude that will cause antagonisms between the races. However, there will undoubtedly be times when it will be necessary to take a definite stand and keep it—a stand that must be maintained ever at the cost of life, if necessary. Fight and take the consequences. Fight every time you have a chance to win. Do not fight just because you have a moral cause.

Again in 1938, the National Y. W. C. A. reaffirmed its stand on its interracial policy when at the fifteenth national convention in Columbus, Ohio, it set forth the following objectives:

1. To encourage and support government and other agencies in the establishment of policies and practices of interracial cooperation rather than of separation.

2. To initiate and support efforts to assure to Negroes an equitable share in the economic opportunities.

3. To support negroes in the exercise of their basic civil rights, and to cooperate in the effort to secure these when denied.

4. To support both federal and state legislation which will serve as a deterrent to the crime of lynching, and provide for its punishment when occurring.

Certainly these objectives are in accordance with those of the N. A. A. C. P. Both organizations give active support to the principle that workers in industry and business be employed and rewarded on the basis of ability and not of race or color; demand equality of all before the law and insist upon impartial trial of all persons accused of crime; work to remove racial discrimination from public conveniences, and from cultural facilities such as libraries, parks and playgrounds; by seeing that representatives of racial groups share in plans and activities for health, housing and other community improvements; by habitual action based upon the belief that God is no respecter of races and colors but loves all men whether black, white, red or brown.

One of the difficulties that stand in the way of solving the race problem is the general lack of information among white people as to what the black man is thinking, and what he wants. I saw this fact clearly demonstrated at the last session of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature in Oklahoma City during the Christmas holidays. During the session, one of the bills brought up for consideration was the Civil Rights Bill, drawn up by three Negro authors. Probably most of you are familiar with what happened, if you read the papers or attended the Legislature. The bill, which would have guaranteed the Negro his right to the "pursuit of life, liberty and happiness," as presumably given him by the Constitution of the United States, was attacked on the grounds that it would give the Negro "social equality". The line of reasoning used was clearly based on prejudice and emotional reactions; certainly not on clear, straight thinking. Evidently the opponents of the bill entirely missed the point that the Negro was asking, not for social equality, but for social and economic justice. The very persons who were shouting "Americanism" and "democracy" were merely paying lip service to principles which their very actions were denying. Those who were so glibly mouthing the words "Americanism" and "democracy" certainly had no true conception of the meaning of the terms to begin with; how could they be expected to extend civil rights to the Negro when they were confusing what they thought was an effort to obtain social equality with what was a desperate fight for the things in life that are nearest and dearest to the hearts of every people. If only the opposing delegates had had insight enough to see that those young Negro delegates were fighting for their lives, fighting with knowledge and experience of centuries of oppression and misery in their hearts and minds!

The Negro in America wants to be regarded as an American rather than a Negro, and to be so treated. In common with the rest of us who are not so badly afflicted with hookwork as to be without ambition, he wants "good wages, good schools, better housing, wholesome recreation, police protection, justice in and out of the courts, a larger share in civic improvements, and a chance to make the most of himself, and the same thing for his children, as Dr. R. R. Moton puts it. He expects that the "ordinary rules of courtesy and consideration, the ordinary laws of justice and fair dealing and the ordinary consideration of deference and respects" shall not be denied him because of racial distinction.

"At the bottom of his heart," Dr. Moton says in his book, "What the Negro Thinks," "the Negro believes that he has capabilities of culture and character equal to those of any other race; he believes that his gifts and endowments are equal to those of any other people, and even in the matter of mingling racial strains, however undesirable it might seem to be from a social point of view, he would never admit that his blood carries any taint of physiological, mental or spiritual inferiority. However long it may take, and therefore through however many generations of social progress it may extend, the Negro expects ultimately to live in America with such freedom of movement, such equality

of opportunity and such measures of common respect for his personality and his person as will leave him, even though distinguished in physical characteristics, without any lower status than that of the average American citizen." What the Negro expects, in simple words, is the full benefit of life and of opportunity to develop in a nation that calls itself both Christian and democratic—without the handicap of foreordained inferiority.

"It is the duty of the Negro to prevent his constant semblance of an inferiority feeling from becoming a real concrete inferiority complex. This natural, simple, biological reaction of the handicapped Negro to the controlling and dominating environment will cause some of his white neighbors of lesser education or lesser sympathies to develop a superiority complex toward him." For instance, last summer in the restaurant in which I was a waitress, two Negro bus-boys were employed. The first was a shy, humble person who went around saying "Scuse me, mam" to the waitresses and intermingling with the efficiency of his work as he tried to show what he evidently had been taught was the proper attitude of deference and inferiority toward white people. Needless to say, the boy was more or less kindly tolerated by the waitresses. The other Negro boy was a graduate of Langston, and one who conducted himself in an efficient and business-like manner, always courteous yet never contemptuous of self. He regarded himself as an individual with the rights of an individual, and as a consequence he was treated as such, liked by his co-workers and employer.

Ina Brown, in her "Story of the American Negro," says, "The really emancipated Negro is the one who has sufficient historical perspective and balanced sense of values to be able to detach himself from the situation and view it objectively. He finds American color prejudice inconvenient and annoying but he does not burn up more energy over it than he does over other unpleasantness. He fights racial injustice but in no different fashion from that in which he opposes economic injustice."

Of course, it is easier said than done. It is hard not only for the Negro to attain such objectivity, but also for any other race. And undoubtedly Mr. King was right when he said it took as much courage for Negroes to forget the bitter memories of their race, and work and play with the white people, as it does for the white people to reach an objective and fair analysis of their own prejudice and emotions.

"What can the Negro do? He can gird himself with patience—not the patience to submit meekly to the perpetual status of subservient hewers of wood and drawers of water, but the patience to improve himself, educationally and otherwise, to that point where there can be no question of his fitness for full citizenship. He has made progress; he has won friends in the white race; he has disarmed much prejudice; he has gained much respect and much self-respect; but he has yet a long and weary and agonizing road before him. What he gains he cannot gain from violence, he cannot gain from force; he must gain it by creating confidence in his own ability and by stimulating a stronger sense of justice in those who have economic and political power.

"And we who are stirred by the justice of the Negro's claims upon the white man, what can we do to help him achieve his legitimate ambitions? We can encourage such organizations as the Interracial Commission, which has done a magnificent job in breaking through the barriers of ignorance and creating an enlightened public attitude. We can participate in the activities of the Urban Leagues, which have been most effective in some communities in providing a common meeting ground upon which Negroes and white men explore each other's minds and work on mutual problems. We can maintain understanding, co-operative contacts with each other, which is of increasing importance in an era when the tendency is to draw apart. In the institutions which you represent we can conduct a campaign of education which will tell the younger generation what the Negro has accomplished, what he hopes to achieve, what justice demands he be given the right to achieve, and also what terrific

economic loss there is to the South in pursuing any policy that foredooms him to low wages, bad housing and primitive living conditions. We can provide forums where, in college students of both races may exchange ideas, so that they may come to know each other better. All these things will contribute to a better attitude, by clearing away the fogs of misunderstanding, distrust, suspicion, and ignorance."

Thus the Y. W. C. Y. and the N. A. A. C. P., each fortified by the help and friendship of the other, should redouble their efforts, encouraged and inspired by a firm faith in their mutual and ultimate objective—the realization of the full and abundant life for every individual American citizen.

Youth Council President Delivers Sizzling Address

Vida Lois Milton Asks Coordination of Junior and Senior Branches of N. A. A. C. P.

The highlight of the morning session of the third Oklahoma Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Wewoka, April 29, was the president's annual address delivered by Miss Vida Lois Milton, Oklahoma City. Miss Milton is a graduate of Tanadega college and instructor in Douglass High School of Oklahoma City. She sounded the rally call of Youth Councils and N. A. A. C. P. Branches of Oklahoma.

Following is the complete text of the address:

To the Oklahoma State Branches of the Youth Councils of N. A. A. C. P., and friends,

Greetings:

Three years ago, Miss Juanita Jackson came to this state in the interest of Youth Councils of N. A. A. C. P. With the assistance of Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, senior state president of the N. A. A. C. P. branches and Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, Miss Jackson organized youth branches throughout the state of Oklahoma. Some of these organizations materialized and became charter members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; others dropped by the wayside for various reasons. In the spring of 1937 Oklahoma witnessed its first annual conference of state youth branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

This enthusiastic group of young people, under the leadership of Mrs. Cernoria Johnson met in Tulsa, Oklahoma to formulate plans for a state organization, study and discuss problems common to youth throughout the country and to receive inspiration to be taken back to the various communities. Needless to say, the meeting was a great success. It marked the beginning of one of the greatest movements afoot in Oklahoma today.

In April 1938, the second state-wide conference of Oklahoma Youth Branches of N. A. A. C. P. was held in Muskogee with the Muskogee branch, lead by Mr. S. Watson Jennings. This meeting was not as well attended as the first, but delegates in attendance made every effort to make the meeting a success. Representatives registered from Sapulpa, Chickasha, Red Bird, Langston, Tulsa, Nowata, Okmulgee, Oklahoma City and the hostess branches, Muskogee. The total enrollment of delegates was thirty over and against an enrollment of sixty at the Tulsa meeting.

Again we gather here in Wewoka with Oklahoma's youngest branch of the Youth Council of N. A. A. C. P. And may I say

here and now: Hats off to Wewoka! We have here one of our strongest and most active branches of the Youth Council. This council, though organized only a few weeks ago has set a pace in membership and spirit to be envied by every branch in the State of Oklahoma. At present, they have twenty-five paid members in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The membership committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Beulah Moore is to be highly commended for the success of its first drive. More power to Wewoka!

The Tulsa branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is to be highly commended for the splendid work accomplished in the Dreamland Theatre project. This group, under the leadership of Mr. Julius Moran, stands out as a shining example of what united effort and intelligent, militant leadership can do to further the cause of the youth of America today. Mr. Moran is here and will explain this project in more detail to the youth conference.

The Oklahoma City branch of the youth council is alive again after many months of total inactivity. Under the leadership of Miss Queen Esther Penn, a junior in the Douglass high school of that city, this organization recently took in fifteen members through its membership drive headed by Mr. Virgil Chandler.

The Langston group is again active under the sponsorship of Hillard Bowen. Other councils throughout the state have been less active than those mentioned, however, during this meeting we hope to learn more of the problems of these branches and in sharing ideas, in some way enable them to join the band of more active state branches.

One might say, "why organize? what can the youth do to keep alive? what are its objectives?" Some of these questions I shall attempt to answer in a small way in an attempt to outline my idea of the criteria of youth councils of the N. A. A. C. P.

That memorable little committee which met in Springfield, Illinois just thirty years ago and formed the basis of the great organization which we know today as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had great hopes but little dreams that it would grow to become the strong, militant organization of today. It is needless to enumerate to you the historical ties into which this organization has dipped its fingers in demanding full educational, economic, political, and social opportunities for the fifteen million Negroes in America today. However, on this thirtieth anniversary, may we pause here in reverence and thankfulness for those founders who gathered to form that famous committee of 1909. They had a vision and they gave it birth! May we pay further tribute to those more recent leaders in the movement who looked even more in the distance and said, "It's youth—youth will lead the way." Thus today we have youth branches springing up in almost every town and village throughout America.

Why have a youth organization? The old saying is still true; in fact, it will always be true as long as the races of men exist: "The youth of today is the grown up of tomorrow." In the language of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we may say that trained intelligent American Negro youth leaders of today are the makers of a real democracy of tomorrow where true emancipation is known to America's number one minority group.

In order to have a stronger and more coordinated program of Youth Councils in the State of Oklahoma there are some few things which must be taken in consideration:

First, there must be a clear relationship between the senior branch and the Youth Council. This will serve as a guide and inspiration for both groups in planning and executing projects. Let us take a brief inventory of ourselves as junior and senior

branch leaders. Seniors, how many times have you met with the junior branch in your city? Have you provided adequate senior sponsorship for these youngsters or have you stood idly by while they blundered along discouraged? Have you encouraged the youth branch president to attend your meetings and report the success or failure of projects sponsored by the youth branch? Have you set shining examples of activity before the youth branch through your year's activity or have you merely become active in sports when the occasion demanded—just before the state meeting, for example? Have you stood by and criticized the inactivity of your youth branch without offering assistance or have you gone to the rescue with plans and suggestions for improvements? Lastly, have you, as senior branch leaders, made your program attractive enough to entice youth to look forward to entering the senior branch?

I am reminded just here of a story told by Buell Gordon Callaghan, president of Talladega College: The ten-year-old girl was bigger than the three younger children whom she shepherded, but she was not big enough for the handed down shoes which she scoffed slightly as she walked. All four youngsters were neatly patched clothing. Just as they passed the last huge brick building on the campus and started "out in town" so to speak, they halted and turned their eyes back at the request of the largest. With a wide sweep of the arm she included all of the buildings on the campus. Then facing her charges she said with quiet emphasis, and with a dignity strange in one so young: "You see that 'y'all? One day that will all be ours!"

The smallest one looked puzzled, but the other two knew what she meant, and there was something new in their stride as they turned down the road. There was no suggestion of scuffling and drawing. Heads were up and shoulders were back. They walked with a purpose. Hope was awake. Senior branches, the future of democracy lies in a similar hope which you alone can make live for the youth of the N. A. A. C. P. May we too say with pride: "Some day this will all be ours!"

To the youth councils: Are we doing all within our power to support the programs fostered by our elders? Do we have a representative attend the senior branch meetings regularly? Have we kept the senior branch informed as to our program of activities and solicited their support on all projects?

Let us note here an article which clearly shows the earmarks of a progressive youth branch. Note the element of cooperation existing both within the branch and between the youth and senior units:

Aid Hensley Case

"The Cleveland, Ohio, youth council, under the leadership of the president, Beatrice Avery Bates, is cooperating with the senior branch and the Ohio State Conference in raising funds for the defense of Edward Hensley of Elyria, Ohio, who was sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of murdering a white woman. Two white youths conferred to the crime, and both were declared insane. One committed suicide, and the other was placed in an asylum and has since been released.

"The youth council membership chairman is Madelyn Beauford. The campaign dates are the same as those of the senior branch, May 9 to 25."

Let us say first, then, a greater coordination between senior and youth branch programs.

A second and highly important element in making our state youth branches a success is, that we become acquainted with our national work earnestly to carry out of our national office and to enable youth branches to come up to these objectives.

It is the aim of the youth council of the N. A. A. C. P. to reach youth, and to stimulate in the man awareness and understanding of the political, social, educational, and economic problems which confront the American Negro.

Upon this understanding it hopes to build a strong youth organization, each unit of which will be a center of education and action in the struggle of the Association for the full constitutional rights of twelve million colored Americans. If there is no youth council in your community, build one!

In keeping with our calendar of activities, here are some of the things that awake youth organizations are likely to be doing during the year:

September-October: Opening of fall activities; membership drives; strengthening of physical organization; planning local fall program; appointment of The Crisis committees; study groups on history, aims and program of the N. A. A. C. P.

November 10: Nationwide series of youth mass meetings against educational inequalities for Negro youth; nationwide radio broadcast. Note: These activities occur on the day designated for a discussion of "Our American Youth Problem," during American Education Week, November 7-13 which is annually sponsored by the National Education Association.

December: N. A. A. C. P. Christmas Seal Sale.

February 12: Second national youth demonstration against lynching; observance of Negro History Week.

March: Beginning of spring membership campaigns.

April: Observance of Vocational Opportunity Week. Negro Health.

May-June: Completion of financial report; preparation for and attendance at the 30th annual conference.

The third element entering into the success or failure of the youth branches in the State of Oklahoma lies in the fact that we must make certain definite provisions which will enable the state president to become more effective as a coordinating link; not only between the state organization and our national office.

We have here in Oklahoma one of the most energetic group of young people that can be found anywhere in America today but in order to carry out a state-wide program with success we must take in consideration some of the elements which might cause failure. Would it not be reasonable to assume that some program should be worked out which would enable the state president to pay at least one visit yearly to each branch? I am told of one state where each branch is required to set aside funds in the regular budget to allow expense for one such visit yearly at some convenient time. I would also like to suggest that some definite plan be worked out whereby the president and secretary could be allowed a small sum for postage to be used in communicating with the various groups. In response to a similar suggestion issued last year, only one branch responded. This situation should not exist in an organization such as ours. We sincerely hope that these things will be taken into consideration by the 1939 ways and means committee in order to build here and now a more coordinated state program for the ensuing year.

Fourth, we must organize a state-wide interest program to supplement our national program. I have in mind along the educational line, the organization of debating teams within the various youth branches. These teams could meet and eliminate during the year and hold the final elimination at the next state meeting at which time recognition will be given the winning team. The purpose of these teams would be to provide an interesting means of encouraging the youth to read more about the problems of interest, discuss them thoroughly and exchange ideas with other youth groups. A project of this sort would create

ate interest in any youth group and it has decided educational values.

I have here a report from the Detroit councils who sponsored a similar project: "The youth councils have launched their spring program. The Bradhurst youth council held a debate on Thursday, March 17, on the subject, 'Resolved, that the National Labor Relations Board be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes.'" Miss Betty Payne of Marygrove College, and Dave Baynes, student at the University of Detroit, are the coaches of the youth council debating team."

The project proved highly successful and educational.

There are numerous other such projects which you no doubt have tried that will interest others. Let's share these experiences here today in the hopes that we will depart inspired to make the youth councils in Oklahoma really functional in living up to the ideals and aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Let us pledge ourselves, along with the other progressive youth in other states to fight the cause of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Let us realize the full significance of our objectives to fight relentlessly with the ballot and in the courts demanding full social, educational, economic and political opportunities for the Negro. Let us ally ourselves strongly with those forces which stand to hinder the progress of mob violence and lynching. Let us fight now and forever so that future Negro Americans may rise and truly salute the American flag with no objections. I am reminded here of a flag salute which was written by a youth in a certain Negro school immediately following one of America's most cruel and brutal lynchings. I read it to you now:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag"—

They dragged him naked

Through the muddy streets,

A feeble-minded black boy!

And the charge? Supposed assault

Upon an aged woman!

"Of the United States of America"—

One mile they dragged him

Like a sack of meal

A rope around his neck,

A bloody ear

Left tangling by the patriotic hand

Of Nordic youth! (A boy of seventeen!)

"And to the Republic for which it stands"—

And then they hanged his body to a tree,

Below the window of the county judge

Whose pleadings for that battered human

flash

Were stifled by the brutish, raucous howls

Of men, and boys, and women with their

babes,

Brought out to see the bloody spectacle

Of murder in the style of '33!

(Three thousand strong, they were!)

"One Nation Indivisible"—

To make the tale complete

They built a fire—

What matters that the stuff they burned

Was flesh—and bone—and hair—

And reeking gasoline!

"With Liberty—and Justice"—

They cut the rope in bits

And passed them out,

For souvenirs, among the men and boys!

The teeth no doubt, on golden chains

Will hang

About the favored necks of sweethearts,

wives,

And daughters, mothers, sisters, babies,

too!

"For All!"

It is the task of the youth branches of N. A. A. C. P. to blot forever from the minds and lives of Negro youths the ob-

jectionable, bitter experiences which give rise to such feelings as expressed through flag salute just read.

Let us as Negro youth realize the destiny within us and seek greater horizons through our youth council of N. A. A. C. P.

Let us as Oklahoma youth look forward to a well coordinated state program during the ensuing year—a program which will do justice to our pledge.